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Southern Research Report



#2

Fall 1990

**University of North Carolina
at
Chapel Hill**

**Faculty Working Group in Southern
Studies**

The silhouette on the cover is one of the earliest representations of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Cut by Mrs. William Hooper in 1814, it is a part of the Graves Papers in the Southern Historical Collection. The original silhouette is on display in the Manuscripts Department, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Department houses not only the Southern Historical Collection and the Southern Folklife Collection, but also the University Archives.

Prepared for the Faculty Working Group in Southern Studies of
the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
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Please send inquiries to
David Moltke-Hansen
Southern Historical and Folklife Collections
CB#3926, Wilson Library
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27599-3926
(919) 962-1345

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Introduction

This issue reviews the Southern research collections held by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It also continues the reporting on selected uses of these collections by students and scholars.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is clearly the preeminent national center for research on the American South. Since the 1930s, its holdings, and those of neighboring Duke University, have provided much of the documentation informing regional scholarship. Recognizing the shared interest, the two universities, together with neighboring North Carolina State University, now are coordinating their documentation of regional development, regional culture(s), race and ethnic relations, and the regional environment.

We invite readers' suggestions about this collecting and about the future uses or foci of the *Southern Research Report*. Individuals with specific contributions to offer should write or phone David Moltke-Hansen at the address and number given on the inside front cover.

The Spring 1991 issue (#3) will focus on resources for, and current researches on, gender studies in and of the region. This is in anticipation of the June 6-8, 1991 meeting of the Southern Association of Women Historians, to be held in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area. For further information on this meeting, contact Christina Greene at the Center for Research on Women, CB# 3135, 03 Caldwell Hall, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3135, telephone (919) 966-5787. □

The Southern Historical Collection: The History

by David Moltke-Hansen, Director

Long a reporters' and travellers' as well as a novelists' category, the South became a subject of historical discourse as writers began to examine the institutional, ideological, and other roots of secession. Alexander Stephens' apologia appeared in 1868-70. In 1869, the Southern Historical Society was formed in New Orleans to document and publish the history of the region. Despite its name, however, it devoted itself to the Confederacy. Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, Zebulon Vance, and other founders were not concerned with their heritage as much as with their legacy. They did not want the fact of their loss to obscure the bravery of their effort or the nobility of their cause. The fifty-two volumes of the Southern Historical Society *Papers* published letters, memoirs, rosters, and other wartime documentation to these ends from 1876 forward. Together with the library created by the Society in Richmond, this was — however narrow the period documented — the first concerted effort to collect Southern history.

The impetus in Southern Studies to go beyond the Civil War, moonlight and magnolias, the Founding Fathers, and genealogy had to come from outside the circle of Civil War veterans. It came with the introduction of graduate history instruction on the model of German university offerings. The first American university expressly built on the German model, Johns Hopkins University, was also the first university to give Southern history an academic place. Over the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Herbert Baxter Adams, founder of the graduate history program at Hopkins, trained dozens of scholars, many of whom were Southerners, many of whom worked on Southern topics, and most of whom had been born either after the war or at least too late to fight. Appropriately, it was at Hopkins in 1896 that James C. Ballagh, a graduate of the program, offered the country's first

college course on Southern history. In the same year, as another attestation of the emerging recognition of Southern history as a subject of study as well as an exercise in loyalty, social bonding, and romantic seduction, the Southern History Association formed, and over the next decade issued a series of *Publications*. Six years into that decade John Spencer Bassett, another Hopkins product, read a paper at the first session devoted to Southern history at an annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

A professor at Trinity College, North Carolina, Bassett, like his fellow Hopkins graduates, was trained by Adams in the new, scientific history. Emphasizing research and analysis rather than dramatic narration, this new method pushed Bassett to begin collecting the documentation he needed for his own and his students' research. Financial support from the Duke family and appointment as College Librarian helped him in this work. Nevertheless, in 1906, Bassett accepted an appointment at Smith College, where he taught only three days a week, had a better salary, and had access to better libraries, at least of printed materials.

The University of North Carolina had no better drawing or holding power than Trinity College. The year after Bassett went North, the University invited a promising, young, Georgia-bred professor at the University of Wisconsin to come down to teach. Instead, Ulrich B. Phillips accepted a position at Tulane, where he could edit extensive correspondence of the antebellum Georgia leaders Howell Cobb, Alexander H. Stephens, and Robert Toombs.

Phillips had been trained by William A. Dunning in one of the two other early centers of Southern historical scholarship, Columbia University. (The University of Chicago was the third.) Beginning a decade or so later than Adams at Johns Hopkins University, Dunning was, if anything, even more productive as a graduate instructor, turning out more than a score of historians and political scientists, who focussed on the South.

Phillips came to Columbia from the University of Georgia, where he had served as assistant librarian while taking his master's degree. Already a passionate advocate for the collection, preserva-

tion, and arrangement of manuscript as well as printed historical — that is, primary source — material, he only strengthened his keenness and commitment under Dunning. Within a year of receiving his doctorate, he was back in Georgia surveying the deplorable condition of public records there for the American Historical Association. He followed this 1903 report with one two years later on "Documentary Collections and Publications in the Older States of the South," also for the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*. There he concluded that no institution had yet begun to collect historical manuscripts documenting the South, despite a wealth of available material.

In the face of this fact, Phillips kept up a relentless pursuit of documents for his studies. He was a veritable ferret, digging his way through South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and westward. By the time of his death, he had not only edited a number of important volumes of documents, but he also had amassed possibly the finest personal collection of Southern historical manuscripts in the country.

Yet this success paled in comparison to that of another Dunning student. By the time of his retirement at age seventy in 1948, fourteen years after the premature death of Phillips, Joseph Grégoire de Roulhac Hamilton had amassed at the University of North Carolina over two million manuscripts documenting the South.

Hamilton perhaps owed his success in part to his old friend. In 1928, possibly at Hamilton's urging, Phillips suggested that the University of North Carolina establish such a collection. His recommendation was not enough by itself, however. Indeed, it came fairly late in the campaign to create a manuscript collection at the university. In some senses, the campaign dated to the days of the creation of the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina in 1844. By 1906-07, there were enough manuscripts on hand to justify inclusion of a vault in the new Carnegie Library being erected on campus and enough interest in the subject for key friends of the University, the Kenans, to establish the Kenan Fund for Southern History as a part of the Library endowment fund.

Yet this endowment, however significant, was not enough to meet the call for a major collection. Involved in planning yet another new library for the University in the mid 1920s, Roulhac Hamilton urged such a collection. Then, at a meeting of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore in December 1927, he went public with his proposal for *A National Southern Collection at the University of North Carolina*.

The appeal was well timed. Since assuming its presidency in 1919, Harry Woodburn Chase had been pushing the University to serve its students, faculty, state, and alumni by serving the South. The region, he argued, was ripe for development but needed expertise to direct change, to teach future citizens and workers, and to enrich lives through theatre, music, and the other arts of civilization. He brought in Howard Odum in 1920 to help address the region's public welfare concerns and develop the University's School of Public Welfare and Department of Sociology. He dramatically expanded extension education offerings. He supported University Librarian Louis Round Wilson's launching of the University Press in 1922 to help his faculty and other scholars communicate their knowledge.

By 1927, Chase, Odum, Wilson, and their allies had been sufficiently successful in these and other initiatives so that alumni and leaders across the South were beginning to think of the University of North Carolina as a center of Southern progress and enrichment. New faculty were being drawn to the campus as well.

Chairman of the History Department Roulhac Hamilton wanted to retain and encourage not only young faculty, but also graduate students. The Southern Historical Collection seemed a partial answer. At the same time, it met President Chase's goal of regional service and Louis Round Wilson's ambition to build a research library.

This combination of faculty initiative and administrative vision needed one more ingredient to work: funding. And once again it was the Kenans — this time, Sarah Graham Kenan — who gave the crucial help. Her \$25,000 gift, together with the quarters provided by Louis Round Wilson in the new university library and some start-up monies from Odum's Institute for Research in So-

cial Science and A. M. Kistler, made it possible for Hamilton to prepare to open shop in January 1930.

Even earlier, by the time of the new library's dedication on October 19, 1929, the University could already report extraordinary new manuscript donations from across the state: the papers of Populist Party leader Marion Butler; the papers of Woodrow Wilson's erstwhile war opponent and fellow Democrat, Congressman Claude Kitchin; the papers of the Durham-Orange County planters, merchants, and politicians, the Bennehans and Camerons; the papers of the attorneys and University of North Carolina friends Joseph Motley Morehead, Sr. and Jr.; the papers of educator Charles L. Coon.

These early donations, together with such others as the records of the Alamance Cotton Mills, set the pattern for the Southern's collecting over the next twenty years. While Hamilton would quickly add important holdings from other states during his long forays across the South each winter, these papers he brought or had shipped back also usually documented leading families or individuals and their involvements, sometimes over generations and across the region. This was so despite his keenness to document the plain folk of the region.

Hamilton's early and sustained success showed in three ways: the quick creation of other repositories in imitation and rivalry, the growth in the number and success of graduate students working on the South at Chapel Hill, and the centrality of the Southern's collections to the research informing new scholarship on the South.

Within a year of the Southern's founding, Duke University was laying the foundation of its fine collection, incorporating the earlier work of John Spencer Bassett and his successor, William K. Boyd. Nine years later, Robert Meriwether opened the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, determined that the Palmetto State not lose more of its history to Hamilton. Others shared the determination in other states. They also shared Hamilton's preoccupation with political, plantation, and military papers, the staples of Southern historical research since the 1880s.

The students drawn to Chapel Hill shared these preoccupations as well: C. Vann Woodward, Arthur Link, Carlyle Sitterson were only three of many. In time an earlier Hamilton student and long-time supporter of the Southern, Fletcher Green, would direct over a hundred doctorates at the University of North Carolina, most of them on Southern topics. The University of North Carolina joined Johns Hopkins University, Columbia University, and the University of Chicago as a major center of graduate training in Southern history.

Not only had Southern history moved south, it had come of age. In 1934, the Southern Historical Association's founding meeting took place in New Orleans, bringing together in embryo historians of, and historians in, the South and launching the *Journal of Southern History*, chief vehicle for scholarly communication on the subject.

By the time of this founding meeting, the Southern Historical Collection already held nearly a million manuscripts. It holds over nine times as many today. While still receiving items solicited by Hamilton forty or fifty years ago — for instance, the diary of a Presbyterian minister I picked up in Summerville, South Carolina, on my way to Chapel Hill in 1989 — the Collection has evolved according to the interests, circumstances, and opportunities of its successive directors.

James W. Patton, Hamilton's former student and successor, knew the region's religious history and was fascinated by the Civil War. He also recognized that Chapel Hill was a center of regional change and reform and actively pursued the papers of Southern reformers. Clearly, the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s and growing scholarly interest in the evolution of race relations, African-American history, and Southern life (rather than Southern leadership) made these new accessions timely in several senses.

Southern reform, and resistance to it, also led to new or more extended individual reflections on what it means to be a Southerner and on the nature of the South. Directors Isaac Copeland, a protege of Fletcher Green, and Carolyn Wallace, a protege of R.D.W. Connor, were both products of the University of North

Carolina's History Department, and both pursued documentation of Southern writing. The dramatic expansion in recent scholarly interest in women's history led Wallace, especially, to add to the Southern's already remarkable holdings in this area. Thanks to interest in and initiative from the History Department at the University (especially Department member Jaquelyn Hall), the Southern Historical Collection was also able to take advantage of technological developments and begin accumulating in the 1970s the most wide ranging, and the largest, oral history collection in and on the region — the Southern Oral History Program Collection. A few years later, responding to the interests of English Department faculty member Dan Patterson and other faculty members, the University acquired the nucleus of the Southern Folklife Collection, so ultimately adding still thousands more recordings to the Manuscript Department's holdings. These joined over 50,000 photographs that had come in with the manuscripts of the Southern Historical Collection.

History and its documentation continue to develop. So does the Southern. □

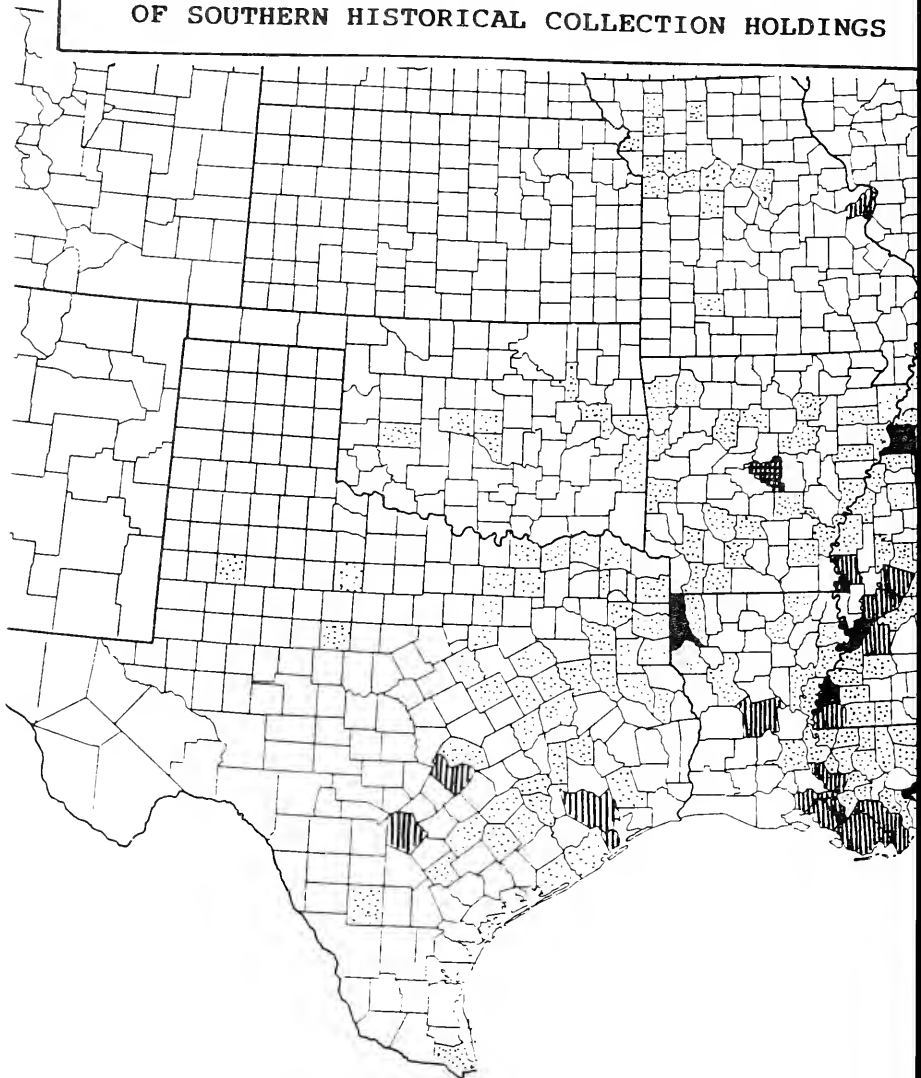
The Southern Historical Collection: An Overview of Holdings

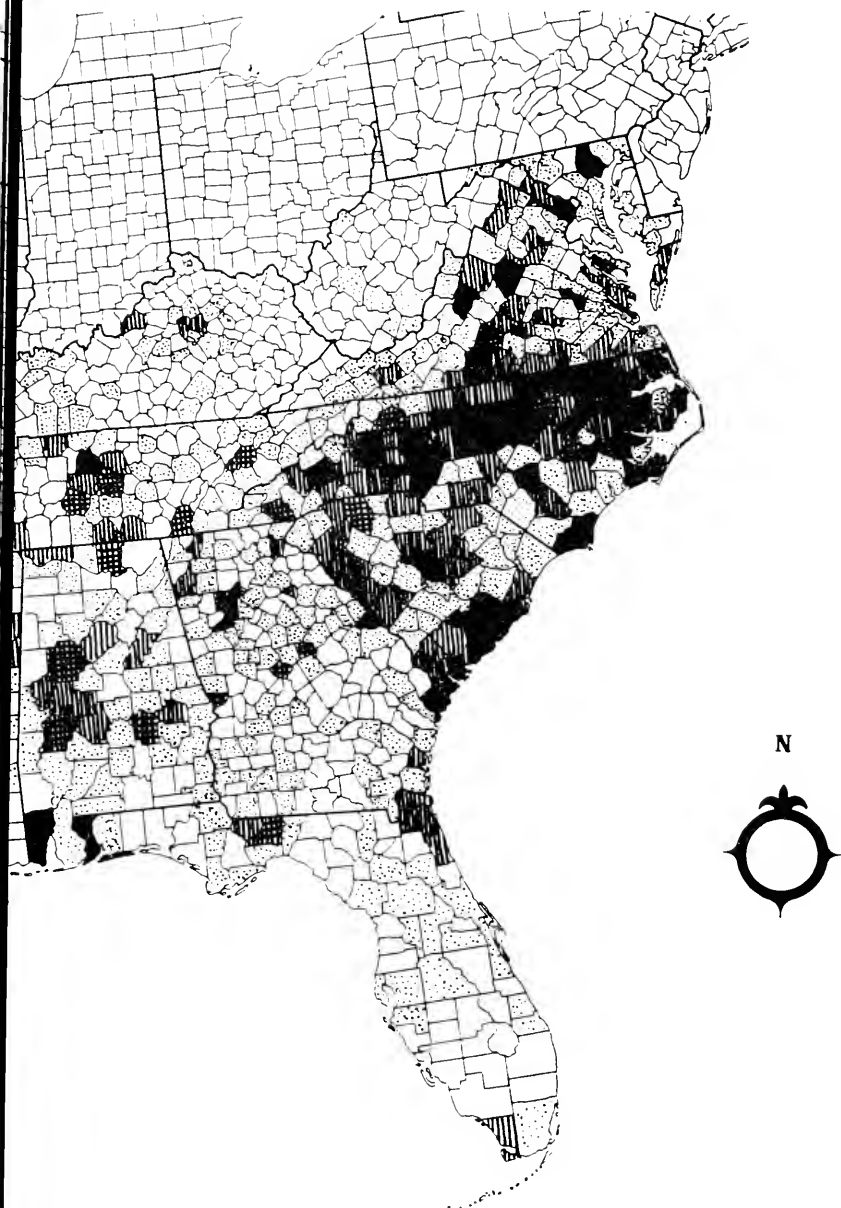
*by David Moltke-Hansen, John White, and Roslyn Holdzkom,
Southern Historical Collection*

The founding director of the Southern Historical Collection, Joseph Grégoire de Roulhac Hamilton, and his successors pursued families across the South. They collected material documenting common institutions, like the plantation and the cotton mill. They sought to document currents in thought and, more recently, have pursued questions of shared traditions and values through such initiatives as the Southern Oral History and Southern Folklife Collections. There is also a great deal in the Southern Historical Collection on railroads, political parties, religious movements, and other vehicles of commerce, communication, and community, both within the region and between South and North. There is a great deal as well on shaping events — the Revolution, the Civil War, the Great Depression — and their collective consequences. Then there are papers of people who have loomed large for one or another reason and papers, too, of journalists, scholars, and fictionists who have made the South their subject.

A map, prepared by John White on the basis of work by history graduate students Dan Hinman-Smith and Eve (Marianne) Fisher, illustrates the geographic reach and concentrations of this diverse material as measured by the number of index entries in the card files at the Southern. Following it is a ten percent sample (the letter "A") from the list of the subject headings used, together with personal, corporate, and geographic names, to access relevant parts of this material. The current list has been developed under the direction of Roslyn Holdzkom, the department's cataloger, who used the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* as a guide. Clearly, the diversity of subjects in the Collection is wide. □

APPROXIMATE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION
OF SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION HOLDINGS





The numbers of index entries, by county, in the Southern Historical Collection:

1-5  6-15  16-30  30+ 

Note: The numbers indicated include references to each county and to communities within each county.

Subjects in the Southern Historical Collection

- A -

ABNORMALITIES, HUMAN	ANESTHESIA
ABOLITIONISTS	ANIMAL TRAPS
ABORTION	ANTHROPOLOGY
ABORTION SERVICES	ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS
ACADEMIC FREEDOM	ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT
ACCOUNTING — BOOKS OF	ANTISEMITISM
ACCOUNT	APPELLATE PROCEDURES
ACETYLENE	APPORTIONMENT (ELECTION LAW)
ACTORS	ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL
ACTRESSES	ARCHEOLOGISTS
ADVERTISING	ARCHITECTS
ADVERTISING — DRUGS	ARCHITECTURAL CRITICS,
AERONAUTICS	HISTORIANS
AFRO-AMERICAN AUTHORS,	ARCHITECTURE
COLLEGE TEACHERS, LAWYERS,	ARCHITECTURE — CONSERVATION
SOLDIERS, WOMEN	AND RESTORATION, CONTRACTS
AFRO-AMERICANS — CHARITIES,	AND SPECIFICATIONS, DESIGNS
CIVIL RIGHTS, COLONIZATION,	AND PLANS
EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT,	ARCHITECTURE, COLONIAL
FOLKLORE, MEDICAL CARE,	ARCHIVES
RELIGION, SEGREGATION,	ARCHIVES — HISTORY, LAW AND
SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS	LEGISLATION
AFRO-AMERICANS IN LITERATURE	ARCHIVES, MOTION PICTURE
AGED — ECONOMIC CONDITIONS,	ARCHIVISTS — EDUCATION
MEDICAL CARE	ART
AGING	ART — STUDY AND TEACHING
AGING — PSYCHOLOGICAL	ART AND ARTISTS
ASPECTS	ART AND RELIGION
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION,	ARTISTS
LABORERS, LAWS AND	ASTROLOGY
LEGISLATION, LITERATURE,	ASTRONOMY
MACHINERY INDUSTRY	ATHEISM
AGRICULTURE — ECONOMIC	ATTACHMENT LAW CONTROVERSY
ASPECTS, EXPERIMENTATION,	AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS
RESEARCH, SHARE CROPPING,	AUTOBIOGRAPHIES
TENANCY, AND HIRED LABOR,	AUTOBIOGRAPHY — WOMEN
SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	WRITERS
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATIVE	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
AIRPORTS	WORKERS, RACING DRIVERS
ALUMINUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE	AUTOMOBILES — MARKETING,
AMERICAN LOYALISTS	SERVICE STATIONS
AMUSEMENTS	

The Southern Historical Collection: New Research Opportunities

by Tim West, Southern Historical Collection

The Southern Historical Collection once again added significant and substantial materials to its holdings during the first eight months of 1990. Of the 110 gifts, loans, and purchases received during this period, 6 held more than 25,000 items each. These materials deal with research interests ranging from migration to the West in the 1850s to Southern economic development in the 1980s. Especially important material was added in the fields of literary studies, regional planning, business history, race relations, African-American studies, women's studies, educational innovation, art, and the Civil War.

In the list of selected major acquisitions that follows, the first three entries document regional economic planning and business in the twentieth-century South: the records of the innovative Southern Growth Policies Board and important additions to both the records of the Richardson-Vicks Corporation and the papers of its long-time CEO, H. Smith Richardson, Sr. The next two collections, those of Josephine Dobbs Clement and William A. Clement, also document regional economic interests through material relating to Mr. Clement's leadership in the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and share with the three collections that follow a focus on gaining rights for women and African-Americans. Papers of Jesse Daniel Ames, feminist and anti-lynching crusader, Guion Griffis Johnson, scholar and activist, and Guy Benton Johnson, student of race relations and African-American folk songs, and early director of the Southern Regional Council, are important additions to the record of the lives and struggles of minorities and women.

The next two entries are for literary figures. The papers of John Ehle contain much material on his important works of fiction and

non-fiction and also document his extensive and creative educational, anti-poverty, and desegregation efforts. Letters of Laura Riding Jackson reflect the views of a member of the Nashville Fugitives of the 1930s. Papers of Francis Speight and Sarah Blakeslee Speight include correspondence reflecting on and recording their lives as prominent artists. And, finally, three collections add to the record of the experiences of North Carolinians in the Civil War.

While laboring to make these and other materials available to researchers, the staff was engaged in two notable special projects. In January 1990, we began a three-year effort, largely funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, to move 5,400 linear feet of material (over half of the entire Southern Historical Collection) from acidic, and often crumbling, folders and the equally acidic and awkward-to-use flat boxes in which they have resided for decades to proper archival folders and upright document cases. This project has entailed the reorganization of numerous collections and the creation of new finding aids that should further facilitate these collections' use, as well as beginning efforts to catalog our holdings in national and local online databases. The project also will include microfilming four major collections, which thus will then be available on interlibrary loan for the first time: the Mordecai Family Papers, the George W. Mordecai Papers, and the Bryan Family Papers, all documenting nineteenth-century family, business, and political life in central North Carolina and elsewhere, and the records of the Southern Education Board, which played a major role in educational reform in the South in the early twentieth century.

The other special project has involved reprocessing many of our most valuable plantation collections to prepare them for microfilming by University Publications of America. This project, which has thus far dealt primarily with North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, will preserve the information in these collections in a more stable medium and extend their usefulness by making them available off-site through borrowing or purchasing of the film. UPA will continue filming for at least two years, moving on to plantation materials from other Southern states and then to collections concentrating on other subjects, such as Southern women and, later, Confederate leaders.

Major Accessions, January-August 1990

Records of the *Southern Growth Policies Board*, established by nine southern governors in 1971 to help coordinate regional economic development activities. These records document the administration of the Board, the production of its many reports, including its milestone Commissions on the Future of the South, and the many and varied conferences that the Board has sponsored. 136 linear feet.

Additions to the *Richardson-Vicks Corporation* records and to the papers of *H. Smith Richardson, Sr.* These collections document the development and management of a nationally successful family-owned pharmaceutical and health care corporation that came to the fore through innovative marketing techniques during World War I and prospered until it was sold to Proctor and Gamble in 1985. The company originated in Greensboro, N.C., and eventually moved its headquarters to Wilton, Connecticut. Collections now total 119 linear feet.

Additions to the papers of *Josephine Dobbs Clement* and *William A. Clement*, civic and business leaders of Durham, N.C., and influential members of the North Carolina African-American community for the last forty years. Mrs. Clement has been a member (chair for five years) of the Durham City Board of Education, 1973-1983, a Durham County Commissioner, and an active campaigner in many efforts to extend the rights of women and African-Americans. William Clement has been senior vice-president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, an important member of the board of institutions such as North Carolina Central University and Penn Community Services (whose records are also held by SHC), and a dedicated and active foe of racial segregation. Collections now total 60 linear feet.

A significant addition to the papers of *Jesse Daniel Ames* (1883-1972), Texas suffragist, field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the 1920s, founder in 1940 of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, and a pioneer in the blending of feminism and civil rights activism. These papers include correspondence, notes, reports, conference files, photographs, scrapbooks, and other materials

that document Ames's efforts with many organizations to reduce interracial violence and promote the welfare of women and African-Americans. Also included are papers of Ames's daughter, Lulu Daniel Ames. Collection now totals 10.5 linear feet.

The papers of *Guion Griffis Johnson* (1901-1989), historian, feminist and community activist, research associate at the Institute for Research in Social Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, and author of the classic *Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History* and of books and articles on the social history of the South Carolina sea islands, racial ideologies, and American voluntarism. These papers extensively document both Johnson's scholarly pursuits and her social involvements. 83 linear feet.

A substantial addition to the papers of *Guy Benton Johnson*, distinguished sociologist, associate of Gunnar Myrdal in his seminal 1939-40 study of American race relations, director of the Southern Regional Council, 1944-1947, early collaborator with Howard Odum, and author of numerous works on race relations, African-American folk songs, poverty, Southern regionalism, and other topics. Johnson's papers now document virtually all aspects of his work. Collection now totals 50 linear feet.

Papers of *John Ehle*, celebrated author of eleven novels and three works of non-fiction; special assistant for new projects to North Carolina Governor Terry Sanford, 1963-64, and in that position instrumental in establishing the North Carolina Fund and the North Carolina School of the Arts; initiator of the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics; and a consultant and guide in numerous other educational, anti-poverty, and desegregation efforts. This collection, which will be supplemented over time, covers all areas of Ehle's varied and fertile efforts. 80.5 linear feet.

Letters and other material of *Laura (Riding) Jackson*, poet and critic and member of the "Fugitives," the group of Southern poets and writers that flourished in Nashville in the 1930s. The collection consists chiefly of letters addressed to William Harmon, professor in the Department of English, UNC-Chapel Hill, in which Jackson offered her views on her own writing and that of prominent authors with whom she worked. 100 items.

Additions to the papers of *Francis Speight* (1896-1989) and *Sarah Blakeslee Speight*, each a nationally prominent painter, who lived and worked in Philadelphia, where Francis Speight taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1925-1961, and then in Greenville, N.C. This collection includes extensive personal correspondence with family members, friends, and other artists, and material about the Speights' painting and exhibitions of their work. Collection totals 12 linear feet.

An important addition to the *Elizabeth Washington Grist Knox* Papers. This is a collection of letters received by a mother and homemaker living in Kinston, N.C., and in St. Louis from the 1820s through the 1850s. Mrs. Knox's husband and sons wrote her unusually descriptive letters as they travelled to California, explored the Great Salt Lake region of Utah, studied medicine in Paris, and observed life in London, Dresden, and Venice. Collection totals 320 letters.

Three accessions documenting the *Civil War in North Carolina*. One is a collection of 275 letters between William Henry Tripp, commanding Company B of the 40th N.C. Regiment at Fort Fisher, Fort Holmes, and Fort Alexander, all on the North Carolina coast, and his wife Araminta Guilford Tripp. Most of these letters are from William Tripp, who wrote of camp life, blockade running, and the conduct of the war in general. A second accession is the diary of Julius A. Lineback, member of the marching band attached to the 26th N.C. Regiment, describing the band's efforts to raise the spirits of soldiers and civilians and its involvement in post-battle clean-up operations, and including copies of sketches made by the regimental artist. The third accession consists of transcriptions of portions of the diary of Presbyterian minister J. Henry Smith (d. 1897), describing life in Greensboro during the war. □

Online Access to Southern Pamphlets and Manuscripts

*by Marcella Grendler,
Associate University Librarian for Special Collections*

Researchers needing Southern Americana held in Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are in for a pleasant surprise in the near future; much of these valuable materials will be considerably more accessible. A recent \$111,630 award from the U. S. Department of Education's Title IIC program supports cataloging in 1991 for 4,320 works from the Southern Pamphlet Collection and 1,800 manuscript collections from the Southern Historical Collection. Bibliographic information will appear on OCLC, the national bibliographic utility, in BIS (the automated catalog of the local Triangle Research Libraries Network), and in departmental finding aids and catalogs.

The SHC's nine million manuscripts, organized into ca. 4,500 collections, enjoy a world-wide reputation. But few researchers know of the ten thousand-item Southern Pamphlet Collection housed in the Library's Rare Book Collection. It consists of printed works, usually of 50 or fewer pages, that accompanied manuscripts acquired from the 1930s to the 1950s.* In the first decades of institutional collecting, manuscript processors separated printed works from manuscripts, sending non-North Carolina Southern material to the Rare Book Collection. RBC staff arranged them by state in a rudimentary alphabetical single card file. Pamphlets did not receive full cataloging, probably because they did not squarely fit the definition of a rare book in the Collection's early days. For decades, their access and preserva-

*Pre-1821 imprints are fully cataloged in the Rare Book Collection. Pamphlets documenting North Carolina only are in the North Carolina Collection. They received full cataloging over the years; most are available through the NCC's card catalog, but not yet on local and national automated catalogs.

tion remained beyond the reach of a rapidly growing Rare Book Collection.

Pamphlet transfers decreased markedly in the early 1960s, when the SHC staff decided to keep topically related pamphlets with newly acquired manuscript collections, a practice that continues. Thus the number of works sent to the RBC dwindled to a few per year. But what had begun as a manageable number of pamphlets that staff could remember in the 1930s and 1940s had already grown too large to handle. For decades, staff have been aware of the pamphlets' research value, but few scholars knew of their existence, except for those occasionally referred by SHC staff.

In many cases, manuscripts and pamphlets form an intellectual whole. Because the pamphlets are now poorly described, a full and accurate subject profile can only come after cataloging. Preliminary analysis indicates strong holdings in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century government, education, law, local history, church history, and biography. Printed sermons and speeches, memoirs and memorials, bulletins, catalogs, minutes, and reports complement the manuscript records of institutions and organizations. Similarly, printed verse, fiction, essays, and memoirs complement the manuscripts of Southern authors; printed speeches and campaign literature extend the manuscript documentation on individual politicians; and stockholders' reports and product literature fill out the records of businesses ranging from early iron forges and grist mills to textile, tobacco, and patent medicine companies.

The benefit to researchers of pamphlet cataloging is obvious. Previously little-known printed works will be readily accessible, and the project will bring together related material in both media, linking them by subject, personal name, corporate name, or title. The value of new online records for manuscripts is less obvious but just as real. Over the years, the Southern Historical Collection's holdings have received a great deal more bibliographic attention than the pamphlets. However, even the manuscripts collection needs upgrading of its collection level records to conform to changed standards and practices in manuscript description, especially improved subject access. The

1,800 collection-level records produced in 1991 will not only appear online nationally and locally, they will also serve as the basis for a new printed guide to the collection.

The Title IIC award is part of an ongoing effort to improve access and preservation for the distinguished Southern special collections in Wilson Library. The current grant supports the first year of a two-year project. Wilson Library staff will seek a second year of support from the Department of Education to create another 1,800 manuscript records and to catalog another 4,320 pamphlets. In a complementary project, the National Endowment for the Humanities' Office of Preservation is funding (1990-92) the rehousing of manuscript collections acquired before 1980, preservation microfilming of endangered collections, and the creation of ca. 700 online collection records. If events unfold as planned, by December 1992 the major preservation and access needs of the manuscripts collection will have been addressed. But collection management never ends; with manuscript and pamphlet needs substantially met, staff will move on to address the preservation needs of Southern recorded sound and moving image holdings. □

The Southern Folklife Collection

*by Mike Casey, Sound and Image Librarian,
Manuscripts Department*

The Southern Folklife Collection (SFC), one component of the Manuscripts Department of the Academic Affairs Library, contains nearly 40,000 sound recordings documenting the musical and oral traditions of the American South. Old-time stringbands, blueswomen and men, gospel singers, bluegrass groups, Cajun and western swing musicians, ballad singers, Native American singers and musicians, storytellers, preachers, and many others are well represented on the thousands of 78's, LP's, 45's, field tapes, video tapes, and direct-to-disc recordings that make up the Collection. The SFC also contains song folios, sheet music, photographs, articles and clippings, and manuscript materials that further document Southern traditions. The holdings of the SFC derive from two sources: the UNC Folklore Archives and the John Edwards Memorial Collection (JEMC). The combined Collection ranks with the Library of Congress and Nashville's Country Music Foundation as one of the top research collections of Southern traditional music and narrative in the country.

The UNC Folklore Archives was established in 1968 by faculty members of the UNC-CH Curriculum in Folklore who began acquiring long-playing phonograph albums for use in their classes. For the past decade the University Library has supported the purchase of commercially and institutionally-released LPs of traditional performances of the folk music of North America and related culture-areas such as the Caribbean, England, Ireland, Scotland, and West Africa, with a special emphasis on traditional music of the South. Now one of the largest LP collections of American traditional music in a university setting in this country, the Archives has grown to include a significant field tape collection, videotapes, outtakes from documentary film projects, photograph collections, and other materials.

In 1983, the University purchased the John Edwards Memorial Collection (JEMC), one of the most extensive and best-known collections of recorded traditional music in the country. Called "the focal point for folk music scholarship" (*Journal of American Folklore* Oct-Dec. 1972, p. 344), and "the world's best collection of American country and western music and memorabilia" (*Library Trends* July 1972, p. 38), the Edwards Collection contains over 26,000 sound recordings — including 78's, 45's, LP's, and open reel field tapes — along with supporting materials such as periodicals, vertical files, photographs, song folios, and discographical materials.

In the Fall of 1986, the Folklore Archives and the JEMC were combined to form the Southern Folklife Collection, which became the fourth component of the Manuscripts Department of the UNC-CH Academic Affairs Library. In April 1989 the Collection celebrated its official opening with a three-day conference entitled "Sounds of the South." This conference, which included academic papers, panel discussions, reports from fieldworkers and archivists, and a concert of traditional music, attracted several hundred folklorists, record collectors, historians, field collectors, documentary record producers, archivists, and traditional music enthusiasts to UNC-CH.

The conference and official opening signaled the beginning of a new phase in the Southern Folklife Collection's short history, marked by increased activity on several fronts and greater visibility locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally. One result of this new visibility has been a significant increase in new acquisitions. During fiscal year 1989-90 we added 1,492 audio recordings to the SFC to bring the total number of sound recordings in the collection to 39,084. Not including 1988's unusually large donation by prominent folklorist Dr. Archie Green (1,965 sound recordings), this represents a 205% increase in newly acquired audio recordings from the previous fiscal year. Included this year were our first cylinder and wire recordings, along with significant numbers of photographs, slides, and pieces of sheet music. Below are listed selected donations or purchases from the past fiscal year and from the first three months of this year. These materials, once processed and indexed, will add to the already significant body of material available to historians,

folklorists, journalists, musicians, public radio and TV producers, writers, and other researchers using the Southern Folklife Collection.

1. Alice Gerrard Collection. 323 open reel tapes focusing on old-time, bluegrass, and early country music donated by Gerrard, an active musician, fieldworker, and publisher of the *Old-Time Herald*. These materials include recordings of live performances and interviews from as early as the mid-1950s. Several recent LP's of early bluegrass have been released from her collection.
2. Guy B. Johnson Collection. Johnson's collection consists primarily of manuscript materials placed in the Southern Historical Collection, but also includes 46 cylinders recorded on St. Helena's Island, South Carolina in 1928. These cylinders, which possibly represent some of the earliest field recordings of African-American folk traditions, contain solo and group singing of spirituals, with a few examples of animal tales and blues songs. We are not sure at this time how well these cylinders have survived and are negotiating an agreement with the Library of Congress to have them restored and reformatted.
3. Ralph Steele Boggs Collection. Materials from the founder of the Curriculum in Folklore at UNC-CH, a professor in the Department of Romance Languages, and Fellow of the American Folklore Society. Boggs' collection consists primarily of manuscripts and books, but also includes 78's, LP's, and acetate disc recordings. Much of his collection focuses on Hispanic folklore and includes documentation of folklorists and folklore projects in Central and South America.
4. Fiddler's Grove Collection. 105 professionally recorded open-reel tapes documenting this important North Carolina old-time and bluegrass festival run by Harper P. Van Hoy of Union Grove. The collection contains especially strong documentation of the festival during the early 1970s.
5. Artus Moser Collection. First two installments of this collection of manuscript materials (including ballad sheets, un-

published articles, correspondence, and other items) and sound recordings. Moser was an early teacher and field collector in Western North Carolina with interests in ballads, fiddle tunes, and folk narrative.

6. New Gospel Light Music Store Collection. Extensive documentation of African-American gospel music from sheet music, 78-rpm recordings, acetate discs (custom disc recordings), and photographs contained in this collection.
7. Nancy Kalow/Wayne Martin Collection. 68 8mm videotapes documenting traditional fiddlers from the coast, piedmont, and mountain regions of North Carolina. The tapes, which were produced with the aid of a documentary grant from the North Carolina Arts Council, document individual style using close-up footage of both bowing and noting hands, and also include interviews with the players.
8. Colonial Records Collection. Materials donated by Mrs. Dudley Campbell and Billy Arthur documenting the Chapel Hill-based Colonial Records, which recorded both popular and country music. Items in the collection include a complete run of sound recordings produced by the company, plus photographs, ledger books, and news clippings.
9. Materials donated by Tim Duffy. 45 sound recordings along with photographs and manuscripts donated by or received through Folklore graduate student Tim Duffy. These materials, which include both commercial recordings and field interviews, were generated through Duffy's fieldwork with early country and old-time musicians from western North Carolina, and from work with Greensboro bluesman Guitar Slim.
10. Materials donated by Stan Gilliam. Includes acetate discs recorded during the 1940s by UNC music professor Jan P. Schinhan of western North Carolina fiddlers, and commercial 78's of early country and old-time musicians.
11. Materials donated by David Camp. Over 60 sound recordings donated by or received through Folklore graduate student

David Camp. Most items were collected by Camp as part of his project to document North Carolina recording companies.

12. Materials donated by Phillip Gura. 78's, song books, and sheet music documenting mostly old-time musicians collected by Phillip Gura, UNC-CH Professor of English.
13. Materials donated by Daniel W. Patterson. Over 120 sound recordings along with slides, photographs, posters, manuscripts, books, and other items received through Daniel W. Patterson, UNC-CH Kenan Professor of English and Folklore. These items document many aspects of Southern traditional music and narrative.
14. Materials donated by WUNC-FM. 81 open-reel tapes representing outtakes from the program "Tar Heel Voices." The program included interviews with traditional musicians, tale-tellers, and craftspersons from North Carolina.
15. Materials donated by Helen Wilson. LP and 78 rpm recordings documenting labor songs.
16. Materials donated by Bob Pinson. 78's and transcription discs of rare country music donated by record collector and country music scholar Bob Pinson.
17. Tom Davenport Collection. Additions to materials in the Davenport collection, including film outtakes, slides, photographs, and sound recordings from his film "It Ain't City Music," which documents the National Country Music Contest in Warrenton, Virginia. □

The North Carolina Collection

by H. G. Jones, Curator

Housed in specially designed facilities in the Louis Round Wilson Library, the North Carolina Collection preserves an incomparable assemblage of literary, visual, and artifactual materials illustrating four centuries of the colony and state of North Carolina. The Collection originated with the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, organized in 1844 by President David L. Swain, a former governor. In its first report, the Society recorded the acquisition of thirty-two publications and eleven collections of manuscripts. Swain assiduously collected North Caroliniana until his death in 1868; then in the last quarter of the century President Kemp P. Battle carried on the mission.

A history of the early years will be found in Mary Thornton's article, "Collection of North Caroliniana," in *Library Resources of the University of North Carolina* (1945). A more recent account is D. A. Yanchisin, "For Carolina's Sake — A Case History in Special Librarianship," in *Journal of Library History* (January 1971). Since 1975 the story of the Collection has been told in the Annual Reports of the North Caroliniana Society, Inc. and the North Carolina Collection. Two bibliographies of North Caroliniana were compiled by Miss Thornton and published in 1954 and 1958; and since 1934 an annual bibliography has been compiled by the Curator (now by the Collection Development Librarian) and published in each April issue of the *North Carolina Historical Review*.

Since President Swain acquired its first book, the North Carolina Collection has grown into the largest and most comprehensive library of published materials in the Union relating to a single state. Its closed stacks, and its public Reading Room, located in the west wing of the second (main) floor of Wilson Library, make accessible nearly a quarter of a million books and other library materials. Its size and breadth mirror its inclusive collecting policy: materials published by North Carolinians regardless of

subject or language and those published about North Carolina and North Carolinians regardless of author or language. A North Carolinian is defined as one born in the state, or a resident who has become indelibly associated with the state.

Not surprisingly, books constitute the largest number of individual printed items and consume the most space. The 111,717 cataloged books range in date from 1577 (Pietro Martire d'Anghiera, *The History of Trauayle in the West and East Indies*) to the latest novel by Reynolds Price, poetry by Fred Chappell, and history by William S. Powell. Numbering 74,614, pamphlets bound in boards and fully cataloged supplement the books.

Researchers are sometimes surprised to learn that the University's only copy of a highly specialized study is in the North Carolina Collection rather than in the general collection; this is because by either authorship or association the volume meets the definition of North Caroliniana. Patrick Nisbett Edgar's *The American Race-Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald, and General Stud Book* (New York, 1833) is found in the North Carolina Collection, because it is decorated with a fore-edge painting of Cylburn, Bruce Cotten's home in Baltimore. Edward Gibbon's bookplate is represented because he owned, studied, and discussed in his diary the copy of Raleigh's *History of the World* purchased by the collection from a New York book dealer. Rare travel books and histories of Union regiments are found among North Caroliniana because they describe places and events in the state. Antislavery books attributed to escapees from North Carolina, biographies of men and women who either were born in or migrated to the state, and works of native or adopted Tar Heels are included.

Broadsides, including handbills and posters, number 3,994 and are especially strong in political subjects. The 4,321 maps encompass the entire recorded history of the area, starting with those produced by the Roanoke colonists and continuing to the present; they include county, city, geodetic, and fire insurance maps. The huge framed Collet Map of 1770 and Mouzon Map of 1775 greet visitors at the entrances to the Reading Room and the North Carolina Collection Gallery, respectively.

Newspapers begin with the *North-Carolina Gazette*, published in New Bern by the colony's first printer, James Davis, and are particularly rich for the nineteenth century. Even more numerous are magazines, journals, newsletters, reports, and other numbered issuances of individuals, organizations, church and fraternal bodies, businesses, labor unions, political activists, and the like. The recent proliferation of such publications is suggested by the fact that the collection currently receives about 3,000 separate titles in serial form.

Government itself produces great quantities of publications referred to by librarians as documents. The collection has been assiduous in acquiring publications of the state government, and a remarkable body of printed archival materials has been incorporated into the bookstacks. That traditional collection policy was made statutory in 1988 with the addition of Chapter 125, sections 11.5 through 11.12, of the North Carolina General Statutes. Under those sections the State Library designated the North Carolina Collection as one of six "full" depositories for state documents.

In the absence of local libraries or systematic means of preserving local government publications in situ, the collection once played a vital role in acquiring and cataloging printed county and municipal documents. Often the only extant copies are found in its holdings. In recent decades, however, the proliferation of local government publications and the difficulty of acquiring and cataloging them have dictated, reluctantly, a policy of encouraging their systematic preservation only in community libraries and among county and municipal archives. It simply is no longer feasible for local documents to be concentrated at the state level.

In earlier times federal documents relating to North Carolina also were assiduously acquired. Today, preservation and cataloging by officially designated federal documents depositories relieve the collection of much of this responsibility, though federal documents are still acquired on a selective basis.

The archival copies of all graduate theses and dissertations and undergraduate honors essays of UNC-CH students are kept by

the North Carolina Collection. This large library of original research dates from 1894.

Although most manuscripts previously held by the North Carolina Collection were transferred when the Southern Historical Collection was established in 1930, some unpublished materials remain. Of the items that had already been cataloged and shelved as vault books, a prized example is a secret diary of William Byrd of Westover, complete with secret code. Other manuscripts were acquired in connection with specialized collections. An example is a 1583 license from young Walter Raleigh authorizing Johanna, the wife of Admiral Sir George Somers (the first known European to land in the Bermudas and unconscious begetter of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*), to sell wine in Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. A manuscript in Arabic was written by Omar ibn Said, the "Slave Prince" once owned by the family of Governor John Owen. The largest body of manuscripts, of course, is the Thomas Wolfe Collection, use of which requires the advance permission of the administrator of the novelist's estate.

One of the Collection's most heavily used sources is a massive newspaper clipping file dating chiefly from the 1920s to the present and arranged alphabetically by name and subject. Clippings for the years through 1975 have been photographically copied, bound in 364 volumes, and placed on the reading room shelves. The clippings after 1975 are still pasted on tagboards but may be requested from the reference counter by name or subject.

The "memory" of the Collection is the card catalog, now being supplemented for recently cataloged items by an on-line catalog accessible through public terminals in the reading room. The catalog may be searched by author, title, or subject. Because the stacks are closed to the public, a researcher locates the desired entry in the catalog, fills out a yellow call slip, and presents it to the reference counter for retrieval of the item from the stacks.

A self-service, coin-operated copier is available in the Reading Room. However, vault materials and other items identified by staff as delicate or oversized may not be copied on this machine. When an item's condition permits, the Reference Historian may

authorize placing an order through Photographic Services for a less damaging method of copying. The purpose of these precautions is not to hamper research but to protect the originals for future readers.

In addition to original materials, there are thousands of reels of microfilm of books, pamphlets, and other formats, identified in the catalog as "Film." Especially important are microfilmed newspapers from 1751 to the present, copies of the federal census for North Carolina through 1910, and Sanborn fire insurance maps for the state. The microfilm and reading machines are housed in a separate Microforms Reading Room. A self-service machine for producing paper copies from microfilm may be used by borrowing the image counter from the Reference Counter and paying for the copies made.

Material culture is preserved in the North Carolina Collection Gallery. The Sir Walter Raleigh and Early Carolina Rooms feature historic paneling and furnishings; the John Sprunt Hill Room honors the collection's chief benefactor; the replicated octagonal Hayes Library houses the incomparable eighteenth and nineteenth-century James Cathcart Johnston Library; and a variety of exhibits ranging from university history to the story of the original Siamese Twins occupies the remainder of the wing. A special Thomas Wolfe Room is located in the Collection's Reading Room.

The North Carolina Collection's Photographic Archives of nearly a quarter of a million negatives, prints, and postcards includes examples of all formats from the daguerreotype of the 1840s to the images made by today's sophisticated cameras. A portrait collection includes formal and candid pictures of Tar Heels, from the humble to the famous; a subject classification permits identification of scenes in categories such as home life, religion, lumbering, textiles, and tobacco; and a file for each county holds an assortment of views. The archives has been built over the decades through gifts or purchases ranging from single images to large bodies of materials. No doubt the best known is the collection of Bayard Wootten, the state's most accomplished female photographer, whose pioneering images recorded a vanishing culture in the first half of the twentieth century. A modern

photographic laboratory, financed through a revolving fund, is operated in association with the Photographic Archives.

As a statewide resource heavily supported by donors, the Collection is in no sense restricted to the University community, and the seven-days-per-week Reading Room hours are observed for the convenience of citizens who cannot come to Chapel Hill during the workweek. This is, however, primarily a research facility rather than a circulating library, and most materials may be studied only in the Reading Room. Nevertheless, duplicate copies (identified by white date-due slips inside) may be checked out by faculty, students, and citizens possessing a borrower's card (issued by the Circulation Department in Davis Library).

Inasmuch as all of the holdings relate to North Carolina or North Carolinians, they may also be said to relate to the South. In addition, the contents of thousands of books, pamphlets, serials, and other materials are not circumscribed by the state's boundaries, so researchers on general Southern subjects also will find the North Carolina Collection a treasure house of sources harvested in its nearly a century and a half of assiduous collecting. Swain's successors are happy to share the wealth. □

The Institute for Research in Social Science

*by Sue A. Dodd, Data Archivist**

History

The theme "first of its kind" runs throughout the history of the Institute for Research in Social Science (IRSS). It holds the distinction of being the oldest facility of its kind in the United States, and one of the oldest in the world. Founded by Howard Odum in 1924, IRSS became a model for others to build on.

Odum hoped that the Institute would lead the way to a new North Carolina and a new South through social science research and interpretation. He defined the purpose of the Institute as the "cooperative study of problems in the general field of the social sciences arising out of State and regional conditions." No issue was ignored because of its potential for criticism or controversy. In its earliest years, IRSS research programs addressed race relations, labor, farm tenancy, prison reform, and local government.

Odum remained active in the Institute until his death in 1954 and lived to see the expansion of government contract research and the advent of computer technology. In the progressive spirit of its founder, the Institute began to enter into new fields that have since become the foundations of contemporary social science — including the use of statistical data and secondary analysis. The first statistical files for secondary analysis were those generated by federal government agencies such as the Bureau of the Census. Social science researchers were interested not only in the characteristics of populations, however, but also in what people

*The author would like to thank Dr. Beverly Wiggins for her contribution to this paper.

were thinking. This led to the collection of "attitudinal" or survey data. The post-World War II era saw the demand for these data increase dramatically, and large amounts of funding went into the collection and analysis of social statistics, especially after 1960.

Again, the Institute was in the forefront in developing programs and services that matched the needs of social science researchers. Having played a role in many projects that collected valuable data, IRSS also realized the need for preserving these data for others to use. IRSS built one of the oldest and largest collections of social science data in the United States. IRSS's data archives have been the repository for seminal Southern research projects such as the *Negro Political Participation Study* (1960) and the Southeastern Regional Surveys I (1969) and III (1971). The latter was the data source for several publications, including *Southerners* by John Shelton Reed.

New Data Acquisitions

Currently, IRSS is attempting to extend its collection to other state-wide surveys representing the Southern states. Recently, IRSS made contact with academic survey research organizations in the following states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Most of the states contacted have "state polls" similar to the Carolina Poll covering ten to fifteen year periods.

In addition to "state polls," the same organizations conduct special surveys. The Center for Public and Urban Research at Georgia State University, for example, conducted a survey on the homeless in 1988-1989. Most of the organizations contacted identified data that IRSS hopes to acquire as part of a cooperative proposal involving UNC-CH, N.C. State, and Duke Universities.

Once received, these data would become part of IRSS's collection and would be available to other cooperating universities. In addition, the questions and frequencies from the surveys would be incorporated into IRSS's Public Opinion Item Index. This

database of questions and frequencies, described below, is available to all interested researchers.

Current Data Holdings

IRSS's data archives are an important resource for researchers interested in secondary analysis. Many projects would not be feasible if researchers had to collect all the data to which they needed access. The IRSS archives can often eliminate or substantially reduce data acquisition costs.

Census Data. IRSS maintains an extensive collection of national and state-level census data and provides assistance in using the data. Computer-readable data are available from the Censuses of Agriculture, Governments, Housing, and Population and from the Economic Censuses. Decennial census material at IRSS includes Historical Demographic, Economic and Social Data for the U.S. from 1790-1970; census tract-level data from the 1960 Census for the U.S.; Counts 1-6 from the 1970 Census; 1980 Summary Tape Files 1-5 (A,B, and C); and some special school-district F files. While some IRSS census data are available only for North Carolina, many of our holdings cover the entire U.S. Along with the summary tapes described above, IRSS has individual-level data (the Public Use Micro Samples) from the 1910 and 1940-1980 Censuses. Also available are many special tabulations based on the 1970 and 1980 Decennial Censuses, including age/sex/race estimates, net migration, and population estimates for counties based on components of change (births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration).

IRSS's interdecennial data holdings include the Current Population Surveys (CPS), Censuses of Agriculture and Government, Annual Housing Surveys, County Statistics Files (COSTAT II and III), many of the Economic Censuses, City and County Data Book, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the County Business Patterns. Our CPS collection is widely used and includes March Annual Demographic Files from 1968-1989; May Job Files between 1969 and 1985; many other special topic files including the January, June, November, and December Files; and several Match Files.

In addition to census data, annual data files are available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce, and include detailed county level personal income, wage, and employment data.

The Carolina Poll and Other North Carolina Data: The UNC School of Journalism and Mass Communications and IRSS cosponsor the Carolina Poll, an omnibus survey conducted twice yearly. Representatives of approximately 600 North Carolina households are interviewed by students in the School of Journalism's advanced research classes. Computer-assisted interviews are conducted, using software and programming provided by IRSS.

IRSS devotes most of its allocation of poll questions to social indicators of widespread interest. Many of these questions replicate General Social Survey questions or International Social Survey Program questions, allowing national and international comparisons. The questions are repeated on a rotating basis, allowing researchers to track changes over time.

Carolina Poll data dating back to 1977 are archived at IRSS. A menu-driven information retrieval system (described below) allows users to search the question text of the poll questions.

Other data from or about North Carolina include Carolina Citizens' Surveys (1976-1985), conducted by the N.C. Office of State Budget, and recent polls conducted by the *Raleigh News and Observer*, the *Charlotte Observer*, and FGI. Data from the Computer Administered Panel Study (CAPS), which collected demographic, personality, attitudinal, and other data about yearly samples of UNC undergraduates from 1983-1988 are also stored at IRSS.

National Data Available from IRSS: IRSS subscribes to the Roper Center's International Survey Library Association, which provides access to most nonproprietary public opinion data, and to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), which stores and distributes data from individual researchers and most federally-funded social science studies. There are restrictions on the use of Roper Center and ICPSR

data by researchers not affiliated with UNC-CH, but UNC-CH researchers can access these and other IRSS holdings at no charge.

Public Opinion Data: IRSS maintains the Louis Harris Data Center, the exclusive repository for all Louis Harris public opinion data. The Harris data include information on a wide variety of social and political issues, including presidential ratings, foreign affairs, health care, energy conservation, and problems of the aging, as well as attitudes toward government, violence, foreign policy, crime, and the legal justice system. The Harris archive now includes approximately 750 studies, dating from 1957 to the present.

IRSS is also a principal repository for *USA TODAY* and *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* polls. Gallup and Harris press releases are also available to the public, as are codebooks for many studies from ICPSR and the Roper Center.

Economic, Political, Health and Education Data: Economic data at IRSS include wage and employment data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, World Handbook data, the General Social Survey, the Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys, the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the Urban Negative Income-Tax Experiment, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the International Monetary Fund Data, Class Structure and Class Consciousness: Merged Multi-Nation File, and Standard and Poor's Compustat Industry Performance Data.

Political data, including the National Election Studies, U.S. Historical Census Election Returns, and U.S. Congress and U.N. Roll Call data are also available. IRSS serves as the local repository for the World Fertility Surveys and for the Demographic and Health Surveys.

Well-known datasets about education include High School and Beyond 1980 and the National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972.

IRSS's Information Data Bases

IRSS provides three electronic data bases available free of charge to any researcher with a modem-equipped personal computer or access to INET. These data bases include a computerized catalog of holdings, a public opinion item index, and a county-level database.

Electronic Catalog of Holdings: IRSS maintains a computerized catalog of its data holdings arranged by title, principal investigator, and subject. The catalog contains data abstracts for each holding or series within the collection. Searchable fields include title, author, producer, methodology, description of content, geographic terms, and major and minor descriptors. Each of these fields or combination of fields can be searched interactively using keywords. This allows potential users of the IRSS data collection to make an informed selection before taking the next step: that of examining the proper documentation housed in IRSS's data archive.

Public Opinion Item Index: It is also possible for researchers to search IRSS's questionnaire archives. For some of these data (eventually, for all) the search also displays frequency distributions for each question retrieved.

This easy-to use electronic index makes it possible to determine what data are available by using keywords in various combinations — to locate, for example, all Harris poll questions with the words "Bush" and "Gorbachev" in them, or all Carolina Polls with the word "Helms" but not "Hunt." The index is a big help to users interested in looking up previous question wordings in order to develop questions for their own studies, as well as to users interested in the frequencies displayed by the index or in locating particular variables for statistical analysis. Before the electronic index, users had to scan hard-copy codebooks of hundreds of studies to find questions on particular topics. The index performs the same task for the user in seconds.

Currently, the index contains all of IRSS's holdings from Louis Harris, the Carolina Poll, and *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* polls.

USA TODAY polls will soon be added, and other holdings will be added as resources permit.

IRSS North Carolina Information System (NCIS): IRSS's North Carolina Information System (NCIS), is a county-level data base of economic, demographic, cultural, and political information. The system brings together commonly used data from a number of sources. User-friendly menus allow users to (1) look-up (display and print) data; (2) calculate statistics such as means, medians, ranges, correlation coefficients; and (3) build customized datasets which can be downloaded for use with any analysis package. Currently, over 750 variables are included in the system.

Electronic Access to IRSS's Information Data Bases

To reach IRSS's information data bases using a modem, set your modem to even parity, 7 data bits, 1 stop bit, echo off. Dial (919) 962-9911 if you have a 1200 baud modem, (919) 962-9931 if your modem is 2400 baud. After connecting, press the ENTER, or return, key several times until you see a # prompt. Then, enter "ufs" (without the quotes, and in lower case) at the #. Hit the return until the computer responds with "Enter terminal type." Enter the terminal type you are emulating.

You will be presented with a list of available services. Type "vm" (no quotes). When the vm banner appears on the screen, press return. On the mostly blank screen that follows, type "logon irss1" or "logon irss2,3,4,5,6 or 7" (no quotes), then press return. When asked for your password, enter "irss" and press return. (If the logon is already being used by someone, you'll get a message to that effect. If that happens, try another logon. If all are busy, try again at a later time.)

Some messages will appear, then you will see "VM Read" in the lower right screen. Hit return, and the message should change to "Running." Note: If at any point you see "MORE. . ." or "HOLDING," press the clear Key (+ on most PC keyboards) to get the next screen.

You should be presented with a screen announcing IRSS's Data Services. From that point on, procedures should be self-explanatory.

To Reach IRSS Data Bases by INET and Remote SPIRES: For those who wish to log on using INTERNET, UNCVMI.ACS.UNC.EDU is our INTERNET address. After connecting, follow the instructions above for logging on, skipping the part about selecting vm.

To Reach IRSS's Data Bases by LAN at UNC: Users at UNC can reach IRSS's data bases through a local area network connection to the IRSS server. PCs in the IRSS lab are connected to the server, which is also accessible from other networks on campus.

Call the IRSS consulting service at (919) 966-1021 if you have questions about reaching IRSS data bases or services from other campus locations.

Selected Data Sets that may be of Interest to the Southern Researcher

April 1989 Southern Poll II / designed and conducted by Dwight L. Morris for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution — Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta-Journal Constitution (producer). 1989

Investigator(s): Dwight L. Morris

Methodology: This telephone survey was conducted among 18 year olds and older in 12 Southern and border states. The sample of telephone exchanges included Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The telephone exchanges called were chosen to ensure that each state was represented in proportion to its population. The last four digits in each phone number were selected at random by computer and screened to limit calls to residences.

Time Period: April 1989

Summary: This survey, conducted three months after George Bush took office, asked Southerners to rate the job he is doing as president. Respondents were also asked their opinions on many issues, including drugs, homeless people, the federal deficit, ban on semi-automatic weapons, gun control, National Rifle Association (NRA), public service programs, abortion, national, state, and local income tax, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Middle East, environmental control, and John Tower's nomination to be Secretary of Defense.

File Size: 1,227 respondents

Major Descriptor(s): Omnibus and Public Opinion Studies;

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1988 Southern Primary: Super Tuesday Poll (Waves I-IV Plus Callback) / conducted by the Roper Organization for the U.S. News and World Report — New York: Atlanta-Journal Constitution (producer), 1988

Methodology: These surveys were conducted by telephone on a national cross-section of the population. The telephone numbers were selected by random digit dialing. Because of time restraints, there were no callbacks with the exception of Wave 4. Sampling technique is a modified probability sample.

Time Period: Wave I (Feb.-March 1987); Wave II (Sept. 1987); Wave III (Jan. 1988); Wave IV (Feb. 1988); and Wave IV Callback (March 1988)

Summary: This survey focuses on the forthcoming presidential primary (Super Tuesday) election, including some state issues. The states represented in this study are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Questions were asked on voting behavior, inflation, unemployment, foreign competition, relations with Russia, Star Wars, aid to Contras, abortion, AIDS, Social Security, catastrophic diseases, homeless, education, crime, drug abuse, school busing, federal

eficit, candidate/party preferences, and candidate/issue preferences.

File Size: Wave I — N=5,523; Wave II — N=6,452; Wave III — N=5,404; Wave IV; N=15,345; Wave IV callback — N=3,449

Major Descriptor(s): Omnibus and Public Opinion Studies:

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November 1988 Southern Presidential Poll II / designed and conducted by Dwight L. Morris for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution — Atlanta, Ga.: Atlanta-Journal Constitution (producer), 1988

Investigator(s): Dwight L. Morris

Methodology: The study was conducted using telephone interviews. The sample of telephone exchanges called was selected by computer from a complete list of working exchanges in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. In each state, the telephone exchanges called were chosen to ensure that each part of the state was represented in proportion to its population. The last four digits in every phone number called were selected at random by computer and were screened to limit calls to residences.

Time Period: October 30/November 4, 1988

Summary: This is the second Southern Presidential Survey tracking voter's opinions. Questions asked of respondents included candidate preferences, how and when decision to vote for particular candidate was made, gun control, death penalty, pledge of allegiance in school, cuts in federal spending, and past voting behavior.

File Size: 12,307 respondents

Major Descriptor(s): Omnibus and Public Opinion Studies;

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Harris 1971 South Carolina Industrial Development Survey, No. 2130 / conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. — New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. (producer), 1971 — Chapel Hill, NC: Louis Harris Data Center, University of North Carolina (distributor).

Series: Harris public opinion survey series

Methodology: Harris obtained a cross-section sample of South Carolina residents 18 years of age and over. Attitudes on various topics were collected by questionnaire in a face-to-face interview.

Time Period: August, 1971

Summary: South Carolina residents were questioned about their views toward industrial development of the state. Attitudes toward new industry, large manufacturers, environmental pollution, and job training are among the issues examined.

File Size: 821 respondents

Major Descriptor(s): Economics — business

#

Harris 1966 South Carolina Election Survey, No. 1600p / conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) — New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. (producer), 1966 — Chapel Hill, N.C.: Louis Harris Data Center, University of North Carolina (distributor).

Series: Harris public opinion survey series.

Methodology: Harris obtained a cross-section sample of South Carolina voters, 21 years of age and over. Attitudes on various topics were collected by questionnaire in a face-to-face interviews.

Time Period: October, 1966

Summary: Survey investigates potential South Carolina voters' attitudes toward upcoming gubernatorial and Congressional races and political philosophy. Questions also focus on the economy, rating of the president, Vietnam War, civil rights, discrimination, and state's rights.

File Size: 525 respondents

Major Descriptor(s): Elections;

#

Southeastern Regional Survey III / principal investigator, Angell G. Beza — Chapel Hill, NC: Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina (producer), 1971 — Chapel Hill, N.C.: Social Science Data Library, University of North Carolina (distributor).

Series: Southern Regional Survey — no. 3.

Investigator(s): Angell G. Beza

Time Period: August-November, 1971

Summary: This survey has four components: issues of the day and other political questions, social indicators, a pilot study of "Southernism," and an omnibus section which included questions on migration and psychological self-ratings.

Major Descriptor(s): Omnibus (Public opinion):

#

US GeoData: Digital Lines Graphs for the Southern States / prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey Scale: 1: 2,000,000 — Reston, Va.: National Cartographic Information Center-Eastern (producer), 1983

Summary: These data represent one section of the United States (Southeastern) and include boundaries, transportation, and hydrographics. The boundary layer includes State and county

boundaries and all Federally administered lands. The transportation layer includes roads, railroads, and airports; and the hydrographic layer includes streams and water bodies.

Major Descriptor(s): Geographic Reference Files;

#

Southern Primary and General Election Data 1946-1972 / principal investigators. Hugh D. Graham and Numan Bartley — ICPSR ed. — Birmingham, Ala.: University of Alabama (producer) — Ann Arbor, Mich.: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (distributor), 1972

Investigator(s): Hugh D. Graham, Numan V. Bartley

Methodology: A variety of official sources was used to compile these data.

Summary: Returns at the county level for southern primary and general elections from 1946 to 1972 include returns for gubernatorial, senatorial, and presidential elections as well as popular referenda.

Notes: Years covered for various states differ.

Contents: Eleven states: Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virgins, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas

Major Descriptor(s): Elections — Historical

#

Southern Primary and General Election Data 1920-1948 / principal investigators, Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong — ICPSR ed. — Ann Arbor, Mich.: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (producer)

Investigator(s): Alexander Heard, Donald S. Strong

Summary: County-level electoral returns for selected general and primary elections in eleven states in the period 1920-1949. Variables include returns for contests for governor, senator, president. Raw votes and percentages are given. Most of the primary elections are Democratic although there are a few Republican, in addition to referenda and poll tax payments.

Contents: Eleven states: Tennessee, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas

Major Descriptor(s): Elections — Historical

#

Negro Political Participation Study, 1961-1962 / principal investigators, Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro — Rev. ICPR ed.. — Chapel Hill: Institute for Research in Social Science (producer), 1962 ; Ann Arbor, Mich.:Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (distributor).

Investigator(s): Donald R. Matthews, James W. Prothro

Summary: Designed to describe and explain patterns of political participation among adult Negroes in the South. White adults were the control sample and Negro students were the projective sample.

Major Descriptor(s): Social systems

Minor Descriptor(s): Political participation — U.S. — Public opinion. Negroes — Politics and suffrage.

Geographic Descriptors: United States; Alabama; Arkansas; Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia. □

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology

by H. Trawick Ward, Archeologist

In the summer of 1936, the University of North Carolina made its first contribution to the study of North Carolina archaeology. University officials agreed to provide a truck to transport field equipment to the Keyauwee site, which was being excavated by the newly founded Archaeological Society of North Carolina. Although archaeological explorations had been conducted in the state in the 1880s by the Smithsonian Institution and again in 1933 by the Smithsonian with funds provided by the Civil Works Administration, the Keyauwee excavations represented the first in-state institutional effort to support scientific archaeology. University support continued in 1939 with the formal organization of the Laboratory of Anthropology. With funding provided primarily by the Works Progress Administration, a statewide program of archaeological research was developed, and by 1940, the Laboratory of Anthropology had a director, an assistant director, a secretary, and four assistants. The director also held a part-time faculty position and taught anthropology courses in the Department of Sociology. During these formative years, the small but growing archaeological collections of the Laboratory were frequently moved around the UNC campus, usually from one basement to another.

In 1942, all archaeological research at the University came to a temporary halt with the outbreak of World War II. It was not until six years later, in 1948, that the Laboratory of Anthropology was resurrected as the Research Laboratories of Anthropology. Although the "Laboratory" became the "Laboratories" and "Research" was added to the name, this impressive sounding new organization was staffed by a single individual, the director. University support, however, increased steadily over the years and by 1963, the staff had grown to include an assistant director,

two full-time staff archaeologists, and a secretary. In addition, the newly established graduate program in anthropology attracted a number of part-time graduate student assistants. By this time, the collections also had found better, if not permanent, quarters in Person Hall.

In 1973, the laboratories and collections were moved once again; this time to Alumni Building. However, a temporary move back to Person Hall was necessary the following year, while Alumni Building underwent renovation. It was not until 1975 that the final move back to Alumni was completed. In 1975, too, additional storage space was acquired in a warehouse in Durham. Although the additional space was sorely needed, the move to Alumni Building meant the dismantling of an excellent visitors' museum that had been set up in Person Hall. Facilities in Alumni prevented the re-establishment of the museum.

The basic personnel structure of the Research Labs has changed little since 1963. Today, in addition to the full-time staff, a number of research associates from other university departments also are affiliated with the Laboratories.

Although the primary focus of the Research Laboratories has always been the archaeological study of Indian cultures in North Carolina and the southeastern United States, staff, students, and associates have, over the years, been involved in a wide range of anthropological endeavors, including ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies; Mesoamerican, South American, and Old World prehistory; and ethnobotanical, paleo-osteological and forensic research. The collections currently housed in the Research Labs abundantly reflect these eclectic interests over broad geographical areas.

The total collection includes approximately four million specimens under 2,399 accession numbers. The majority of these are artifacts and ecofacts — ethnobotanical and faunal remains — from archaeological surveys and excavations carried out in North Carolina. The most intensively studied areas have been the Appalachian region and the Piedmont. The Cherokee project conducted during the 1960s and the Siouan project during the 1980s

have generated a large body of data pertaining to cultural developments in these two very diverse regions of the state.

The following special collections also are worthy of note:

- The Bullitt collection, which contains Paleolithic tools from well-known sites in England and France, collected during the 1920s;
- The Lowrance Ainu collection, composed of archaeological and ethnographic materials gathered from Hokkaido, Japan just after World War II;
- The Valentine collection of archaeological materials from western North Carolina, collected during the 1880s;
- The Gravely collection, which contains an extensive array of artifacts and excavation notes from southern Virginia;
- The MARTA collection, taken from urban archaeological sites in the Atlanta area, represents one of the most complete assemblages of artifacts and records dating from the Civil War through the early twentieth century.

In addition to the specimens, excavation records, and notes, the Research Laboratories curate over 20,000 color slides and over 30,000 black-and-white negatives and photographs documenting archaeological research in North Carolina and the greater Southeast. The slide inventory also includes study collections covering Mesoamerican, Southwestern and Old World archaeology, as well as physical anthropology and human evolution.

For many years the Research Laboratories maintained the statewide system for recording and filing the locations of newly discovered archaeological sites. Although this function was recently taken over by the Office of State Archaeology, the Laboratories still maintain active site files with information on approximately 10,000 known archaeological sites in North Carolina and adjacent states.

From somewhat modest beginnings in 1939, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology have matured to become one of the most respected university-based archaeological research facilities in the Southeast. Today research projects are being pursued in the Chesapeake Bay area, central Alabama, and the

North Carolina Piedmont. These investigations range from how stone tools were made and used 10,000 years ago to the development of nineteenth-century pottery industries. In addition to this active program of research, the staff strives to maintain the existing collections and to make them available and accessible to scholars and the interested public. □

The Departmental Libraries

*by Patricia Buck Dominguez, Humanities Bibliographer and
David Moltke-Hansen, Director, Southern Historical Collection*

In addition to its undergraduate, main, and special collections libraries, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill supports eleven departmental and two professional libraries. The professional libraries — Law (261,000+ volumes and 450,000+ microforms) and Health Sciences (252,000+ volumes and 41,000+ microforms) — have unrivalled legislative, judicial, and epidemiological materials on the American South but have not emphasized Southern Americana in their collecting. Similarly, the Biology Library (70,000+ volumes) is especially strong on regional flora and fauna but does not emphasize the South in its collecting. Several of the departmental libraries, on the other hand, do have Southern collecting foci and have built, or are building, important research holdings of interest to Southernists. The Music, Art, Map, Geology, Carolina Population Center, and City and Regional Planning Libraries all have special strengths in Southern Americana.

The Music Library is the largest in the South, with over 100,000 volumes and 28,000 sound recordings. The Southern focus of the Library, which evolved after World War II, includes the works of all North Carolina composers (loosely interpreted as anyone born or living in North Carolina, including retired people); the Buchanan collection of songbooks/tunebooks, for which there is computer-produced access to composers, tune names and text writers; and the Early American Music Collection, largely in gathered in binders. There is an index to individual songs, which are mostly American, with many Southern ones, including some from the Civil War era. (This latter collection comprises 110 volumes or 4,500 titles, with the earliest piece dating from 1810.) Also included are the American Religious Tunebook Collection, the Yoder Collection of American Hymnody, and Southern religious tunebooks.

The Library collects heavily in jazz and has a large collection of recordings, especially where there is a North Carolina affiliation. There is also strong supportive literature for jazz. The Library selectively collects popular American music, especially that with North Carolina or UNC-CH connections (e.g., the Red Clay Ramblers).

The Library collects ephemeral material, such as concert programs of area performances, and is developing an index to describe complete program contents. Materials include the North Carolina Symphony and Spoleto Festival programs. The North Carolina Collection and archivists at Duke and North Carolina State University collect programs, from local campuses, which are not indexed in a database. The Library is also developing a comprehensive collection of Southern art music.

The Art Library has over 74,000 volumes and 14,000 microforms that support degrees in art history (through the Ph.D.) and in studio art (through the M.F.A.). The art history program is limited to western (i.e., European and American) art, with no emphasis on the American South. Because UNC-Wilmington has a collection on North Carolina artists, UNC-CH has not built a collection in that area.

The Art Department has offered courses on North Carolina architecture, and there have been several theses in that field. The Library therefore collects materials on Southern architecture at a higher level than for other areas of the U.S., and emphasizes North Carolina. Photographic archives in microformat include the *Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South* and the photographs, text material and measured drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey for all the U.S. In addition, the Library is seeking to document contemporary Southern women artists comprehensively, beginning with North Carolinians.

UNC-CH has a separate central Map Collection in Wilson Library, with a supplemental topographical collection in the Geology Library. The Map Collection houses over 197,000 maps and keeps everything. Few titles are cataloged, but most are listed in special files in the Map Collection. It has a limited collection of atlases and gazetteers. (The main collection of these items is in

Davis Library, and they are all cataloged.) The Geology Library has some 42,000 maps. It sends its superceded maps to the Map Collection. Both the Map Collection and the Geology Library emphasize the Southeast, while the North Carolina Collection collects maps for the Tar Heel state extensively.

The Carolina Population Center Library (perhaps the largest of its kind — 70,000 cataloged items) supports demographic and family planning studies worldwide, while the Institute of Government Library (ca. 15,000 volumes) provides extraordinary resources for local government study. Both these collections have North Carolina concentrations.

In support of one of the nation's oldest programs in city and regional planning, UNC-CH's campus libraries also have built strong collections, including important vertical file holdings, on the region's metropolises and other cities that illustrate the South's urban growth and change. In fact, UNC-CH has the only branch library in the country devoted solely to city and regional planning; at all other universities such branches also include other disciplines, such as architecture. The City and Regional Planning Library, containing over 17,000 volumes and 6,000 microforms, has achieved a level of coverage in this field not found elsewhere, particularly with regard to the South. □

Davis Library

*by Patricia Buck Dominguez, Humanities Bibliographer, and
Luke Swindler, Social Science Bibliographer*

The libraries of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have been documenting the American South at the research level for most of this century. The scope of coverage in Davis (the main) and the Undergraduate libraries includes all subject areas except fine arts, some materials on city and regional planning (which are in the City and Regional Planning and Institute of Government libraries), law, and those sciences collected by a branch library. Materials in Davis and the Undergraduate libraries include books, serials, government publications, microforms, and computer files on disk. The Non-print Section of the Undergraduate Library, however, houses all the audio-visual titles, while the Map Collection in Wilson Library is responsible for maps.

Although Davis Library acquires materials related to the South on a broad scale, its collections are particularly strong where they support major teaching and research programs on campus. For specialized or expensive research materials, such as large microform sets or extensive newspaper backfiles, Davis Library cooperates with the libraries at Duke University and North Carolina State University. These libraries, by cooperatively documenting the South, minimize the number of duplicate holdings of highly specialized titles and maximize the number of unique holdings in the Research Triangle libraries.

The following subject collections offer significant strengths for research on the American South in UNC-CH's main library:

HUMANITIES: Library collections in the humanities are strong, at least in part because they have been tended carefully for years. UNC-CH is the oldest university in the state, and at least some of its library collections have been nurtured since the eighteenth

studies related to the South during much of that time, the Library's Southern Americana holdings in the humanities provide especially splendid opportunities for research in many subjects.

FOLKLORE: UNC-CH has one of the few M.A. level folklore programs in the country and has primary responsibility for folklore for the Triangle (Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill) area. The library collections include most folklore titles on the Southeast published by major and minor presses, especially materials on folktales, folksongs, and folk artifacts, such as duck decoys, gravestones and quilts.

HISTORY: The History Department at UNC-CH offers the Ph.D. degree with a specialization in Southern History, which the Library supports at a high level. The collections of materials on all periods of Southern history are deep and broad. They are particularly strong for slavery, the Civil War, the New South, civil rights, African-Americans, and American Indians. (Other ethnic groups in the region are less well represented.) The Library also has many biographies and autobiographies of Southerners. It is rich in county histories of the region as well. Indeed, taken together with Duke University's Southern local histories, the richest collection of such titles in the nation is in the Triangle. The Library does not collect family histories, however, and there are few titles on numismatics.

JOURNALISM: UNC-CH has doctoral level programs in this field and the Library has primary responsibility in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill (Research Triangle) area for collecting titles in it. There is an extensive collection of newspapers on microfilm for the South. (See "Newspapers," below.) The collections also house compilations of material reprinted from small Southern newspapers and biographies of journalists.

LINGUISTICS: UNC-CH offers the Ph.D. degree in linguistics. Because the university gives the only advanced degree in the Triangle in this area, the Library has primary responsibility for acquiring titles in it. The collections include scholarly books on linguistics; dictionaries, grammars and other primary source materials for American Indian languages; and studies of Southern dialects.

LITERATURE: UNC-CH offers the Ph.D. in English and American literature and emphasizes Southern and African-American literature in particular. The Library houses the works of over 1,000 contemporary American authors, many of whom are from the South or are African-American authors. Unfortunately, the retrospective collections of Southern literature are not as strong as they deserve to be, although the Library had 96% of the Southern titles listed in Spiller's *Literary History of the United States: Bibliography* (1974). The Rare Book Collection houses some 2,000 novels about the Civil War.

MEDIA: The Non-print Section of the Undergraduate Library includes materials on the South. Indeed, holdings of titles on the civil rights movement and protest songs are quite extensive. Librarians plan to expand their collection of African-American films and folklore documentaries.

NEWSPAPERS: Over the years, UNC-CH has developed cooperative programs for Southern newspaper backfiles on microfilm with Duke University. Together the two institutions house at least one major newspaper from the capital or most important city (demographically, economically or culturally) in fourteen of the seventeen states that make up the Federal Census Southern Region. As for special newspapers, Duke and UNC-CH cooperatively acquire African-American newspapers on microform. They are cataloged and appear on the serials' fiches of the two libraries. In addition, the North Carolina Collection at UNC-CH collects North Carolina newspapers on film.

RADIO, TELEVISION, MOTION PICTURES: UNC-CH offers the only M. A. degree in this field in the Triangle, so the Library has made the primary commitment to collect material in this area. Although there is not much of a Southern component to this field, the Library houses some film, radio and television scripts that relate to the South.

RELIGION: UNC-CH offers the Ph.D. in religion, but the Duke Divinity School library is responsible for building the major collection on religion in the Triangle. While not as rich as Duke's, the UNC-CH collections do include histories of religion in the South and major histories, doctrinal and liturgical studies of religious

tion on religion in the Triangle. While not as rich as Duke's, the UNC-CH collections do include histories of religion in the South and major histories, doctrinal and liturgical studies of religious groups based in the South. The Library gets biographies of religious figures only if they have regional or national stature. It does not collect biographies of local religious figures, sermons, devotional materials, or histories of specific churches, even when they are Southern.

Social Sciences

Davis Library attempts to support all the social science disciplines with research collections at the doctoral level. In addition to the special collections in Wilson Library that have a specific focus on North Carolina or the region, Davis collections also include extensive holdings of specialized materials on many aspects of the South. In particular Davis is more likely to hold older titles, books under 50 pages, ephemeral periodicals, microform sets, state government documents, and microcomputer databases in the social sciences when they deal with the South.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDIES: Davis Library has comprehensive collections in all areas of African-American Studies except the fine arts (which are the responsibility of the art and music departmental libraries), particularly when these materials focus on the South. In addition to strong monographic and serial publications, including good retrospective holdings, Davis has many major archival and manuscript collections in microform, especially in the area of civil rights.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: Davis Library collects in depth anthropological and archaeological titles (including prehistoric and traditional arts and crafts) on all parts of the eastern U.S. falling below an imaginary line intersecting New York City and San Antonio. It also has good holdings of archaeological site reports for the region. Davis selects only basic works in anthropology dealing specifically with North Carolina, however, and does not collect any archaeological site reports from the state. The North Carolina Collection in Wilson Library collects

these materials for the state, while relying on the State Archaeological Office in Raleigh to get any contract reports.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS: Davis Library has comprehensive collections on business and economic conditions in the South, including nearly all significant statistical compilations. Within this context, the Business Administration/Social Sciences (BA/SS) machine-readable data center has important holdings of economic and social data on microcomputer disk for states in the region, going down in a few cases to a county level. Davis also has the census returns in microform for the seventeen states in the federal census South through 1900. In addition, its holdings include most significant historical studies, especially for those industries, companies, or entrepreneurs that have figured prominently in the region.

EDUCATION: Davis Library maintains comprehensive collections of major studies dealing with educational policy and trends for the South. It also has good holdings on the history and current status of public education at the state level and biographies of leading Southern educators. In addition, Davis collections contain the most significant titles on important universities and colleges in the South, including both public and private, together with most book-length histories of black and women's educational institutions in the region with the exception of North Carolina. In this last case, the North Carolina Collection has these materials.

GEOGRAPHY: Davis Library has strong collections on the region's cultural, economic, physical, and social geography, ranging from accounts of early European exploration to the latest reports on the spatial dynamics of the region's urban sprawl. Its holdings consist of books (including atlases), serials, and microcomputer cartographic data sets. Davis also has works on the South's ecology and environment that fall outside the scope of the science libraries. (The Map Collection in Wilson Library collects maps.)

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW: Davis Library has comprehensive collections on politics and government in the South and the states in the region. It also has strong holdings of specialized titles, including studies of county and local government and pub-

lished data, such as election statistics. The Business Administration and Social Sciences (BA/SS) unit has good holdings of state documents for the region, particularly legislative journals, blue books, and data compendia of all sorts. In addition, Davis collections also contain many serials and non-pamphlet books by and about extremist groups, ranging from the Klan to the New Right, with a significant regional presence. (In actuality, many of the most incendiary of these extremist publications are now in the Wilson Library storage area, so as to minimize the chances of theft or mutilation.)

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK: Davis Library has very comprehensive collections on the social life of the region. It has particularly strong holdings related to women and gender; blacks; race, racism, and discrimination; class; poverty; demography; and social conditions, conflicts, and problems. Davis' extensive documentation on the South also includes major microcomputer computer files of social data, many manuscript/archival sources and pamphlet collections in microform. □

Directory of Research Interests of Selected Visiting Researchers in the Southern Historical and Folklife Collections, 1989-1990

by David Moltke-Hansen, Director

The following thirty-two researchers from outside the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill community all did research in the Southern Historical and Folklife Collections during 1989-1990. They, and other outside researchers, were invited to share the interests that had brought them to Chapel Hill. These researchers, who embraced the opportunity, often also wrote to express their pleasure at the chance to learn of others' work in progress. Clearly, many researchers, outside as well as inside the University, share the conviction that researchers do not know enough about each others' related interests and discoveries. Subject and disciplinary diversity fragments as well as enriches Southern Studies.

Many University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill faculty and staff reported their Southern research interests in the first issue of the *Southern Research Report*. Selected student interests, as pursued in the Southern Historical and Folklife Collections, are noted in the article following this one.

Alex Albright, Asst. Prof., English, East Carolina U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Traveling tent and vaudeville performers: Black entertainers — musicians, dancers, comics, actors and specialty artists who traveled the South, 1900-1950." "Early N. C. filmmakers till 1950." *Subject Interests*: film history; social history; black entertainers; Kerouac in the South; contemporary Southern writers.

A. J. Badger, Senior Lecturer and Dept. Head, History, Newcastle U. — *Research Description(s)*: "The Southern Manifesto of 1956, part of a general study of white liberal politicians in the South, 1945-1960, and their reaction to the race issue. This includes comparative study of Governors Earl Long, Sid McMath, Jim Folsom and Kerr Scott." "A book on the South since 1954 for UNC Press." "A short biography of Lyndon B. Johnson." *Subject Interests*: Southern history since 1954; North Carolina, 1945-1972; Civil Rights; White Liberals

Rebecca Roxburgh Butler, Assoc. Prof., English, Dalton College — *Research Description(s)*: "The Image of the Southern Plantation in Twentieth Century American Fiction." "The Persistence of the Plantation Tradition in Walker Percy's *Lancelot*"

Joan E. Cashin, Asst. Prof., History, Rutgers U. — *Research Description(s)*: "A biography of Varina Howell Davis." "A study of inheritance patterns in planter families in selected Virginia counties." *Subject Interests*: Varina Howell Davis; Jefferson Davis; Civil War; Reconstruction; Women's history; History of the family; Sex roles; The Southern "lady"

James M. Denham, Asst. Prof., History, Limestone College — *Research Description(s)*: "Crime and Punishment in Antebellum Florida." "The Second Seminole War." *Subject Interests*: Crime; Law; Blacks; Plain Folk; Punishment; Seminole War

Wayne K. Durrill, Asst. Prof., History, U. of Cincinnati — *Research Description(s)*: " 'Peace of Another Kind: A Southern Community during Reconstruction: Land and Labor in Washington Co., NC, 1865-1871' (A sequel to my book "War of Another Kind"). "Anson Twice Reborn: Capitalist Development in a Piedmont Community, 1865-1940." *Subject Interests*: Southern, Economic development; Plantations; Community studies; North Carolina

Jeffrey J. Folks, Prof., English, Tenn. Wesleyan College — *Research Description(s)*: "Articles on Percy, Styron, Gaines." "Annotated bibliography of Allen Tate." *Subject Interests*: Technology and Southern literature; Southern experience of urbanization

Beverly Fowler, Prof., Home Economics, Indiana State U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Families in Columbia, South Carolina during Civil War Era, 1850-1880." *Subject Interests*: Women and families; Civil War; Slavery

Ilana Frank, Prof., History, U. of Haifa — *Research Description(s)*: "A Self Portrait of a Defeated Rebel — A New Outlook on the Amnesty Applications." (The various aspects of the Amnesty Applications of Southern Politicians). "Southern Leadership and Southern Society Confronting Defeat." (Dominant factors that shaped the reciprocal relations between Southern society and leaders after defeat and during Reconstruction). *Subject Interests*: Southern Politicians; Civil War; Confederation; Unionists; Amnesty; Reconstruction; Republicans in the South

Walter J. Fraser, Jr., Prof. and Chair, History, Georgia Southern U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Savannah: A History, 1733-1993." *Subject Interests*: American South; U.S. Social History

John M. Glen, Assoc. Prof., History, Ball State U. — *Research Description(s)*: "'The War on Poverty in Appalachia,' a study examining the operations and impact of the most recent (1964-74) national attempt to eliminate Poverty in the Appalachian South." "Explorations into the nature of Southern organizations and coalitions for social change since 1932." *Subject Interests*: 20th-century South; 20th-century Appalachia; Public policy; Citizen activism; Industrialization; Culture; Race relations; Gender relations; Regionalism

Richard F. Hamm, Asst. Prof., History, SUNY-Albany — *Research Description(s)*: "Social and legal values as shown in 5 notable Virginia murder trials, 1867-1943: Grant/Pollar; Clark/Moffett; Estes/Loving; Tigg M./Edith Maxwell; Odell Waller." "Govt/bus/soc/reform relations reflected in the origins and development of the South Carolina Liquor Dispensary, 1890-1914." *Subject Interests*: Legal; Social; Crime; Bus/Govt relations

Chris Hartley, Independent, Wilkesboro, NC — *Research Description(s)*: "Biography of James Byron Gordon, 1822-1864." Gordon was a brigadier-general in Jeb Stuart's Confederate

Cavalry. *Subject Interests*: Civil War; North Carolina history; Biography

Lloyd A. Hunter, Prof., History, Franklin College — *Research Description(s)*: "The Sacred South: The Cultural Religion of the Immortal Confederacy." This study of the culture and civil religion of the post-war south parallels the work of such scholars as Charles Reagan Wilson and Gaines Foster. It goes beyond both, however, in attempting a revisionist interpretation of the religious dimensions of the Lost Cause movement. *Subject Interests*: Intellectual history; Religious history; Religion and culture; William Faulkner; Southern sports history, particularly Kenesaw Mountain Landis

Sam Kaye, Architect, Columbus, MS — *Research Description(s)*: "Stagecoach Operations in the 1820s to 1850s and Development of Early Roads." "Technological Advances in Wood Working and Lumber in the 19th Century." *Subject Interests*: Horace King; Robert Jemison; Martha Fort; Mouldings; Doors; Post Office; Stagecoaches; Stage Stops; Roads (Traces); Stands (Inns, Hotels)

Sally McMillen, Asst. Prof., History, Davidson College — *Research Description(s)*: "Short text book on Antebellum Southern Black and White Women." "Southern Sunday School Movement in New South, 1870-1920 in Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches." *Subject Interests*: Southern women; Childbirth; Infant rearing; Sunday Schools; Socialization of children

Nancy Smith Midgett, Asst. Prof., History, Elon College — *Research Description(s)*: "To Foster the Spirit of Professionalism: Southern Scientists and State Academies of Science." "Francis Preston Venable." *Subject Interests*: South; Science; Academies of Science; Scientific Societies (Organizations)

Michael B. Montgomery, Asst. Prof., English, U. of South Carolina — *Research Description(s)*: "The Roots of Appalachian English — a project to trace distinctive Southern speech patterns (particularly those found in Appalachia) back to the British Isles, particularly to Ulster." "The Grammar of Colonial Southern English — a project using wills, letters, and other documents

from the 18th century to describe formative speech patterns of the region." *Subject Interests*: Speech patterns; Dialects; Scotch-Irish; Ulster Scots; Colonial period; Appalachia; Settlement patterns

Paul T. Murray, Assoc. Prof., Sociology, Siena College — *Research Description(s)*: "Jonathan Daniels and Federal Response to Racial Violence during World War II." *Subject Interests*: Race relations; Racial riots; Federal Government

Jane H. Pease and William H. Pease, Associates in History, College of Charleston, and Professors Emeriti, U. of Maine — *Research Description(s)*: "Biography of James Louis Petigru for Harlan-Davidson's American biography series." "A study of the women in James Louis Petigru's immediate family; daughters Carolina Carson and Susan King Bowen; wife Jane Postell Petigru; and sisters Mary Petigru, Jane G. North, Louise Porcher, Adele Allston, and Harriet Lesesne." *Subject Interests*: Biography; Charleston; Civil liberties; Dissent; Family; Law; Nullification; Women/Ladies; Unionism

Christie Farnham Pope, Assoc. Prof., History, Iowa State U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Antebellum seminaries and colleges for women." "Sexual practices of slave women." *Subject Interests*: Black women; Antebellum education; Sexual behavior

Jennifer L. Randisi, Assoc. Prof., English, California State U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Eudora Welty's use of fairy tale (*Southern Literary Journal*)." "An article on James Dickey's *Puella* for an anthology to be published in 1991-92 on Dickey's work." *Subject Interests*: "I teach courses in the Southern novel and a seminar on the work of William Faulkner."

William T. M. Riches, Senior Lecturer, History/American Studies, U. of Ulster at Jordanstown, Northern Ireland — *Research Description(s)*: "Radicalism, Racism and Industrialization in the South in the 19th Century." "Biography of Carl Braden." *Subject Interests*: Southern Industrialization; Racism; Class; Women (Poor and White); Paternalism; Slavery; Religion (in communities of industrial workers); Community; Civil Rights, 1930s-1960s; Students

Kenneth Severens, Prof., New England Studies, U. of Southern Maine — *Research Description(s)*: "An Irish background of Samuel Cardy, the builder of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S.C." "Irishmen in the building trades who emigrated to South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia." *Subject Interests*: Samuel Cardy in Charleston; Arthur Dobbs of North Carolina; Planning and Architecture in Frederica, Georgia

Stephanie J. Shaw, Asst. Prof., History/Women's Studies, Ohio State U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Female Slaves of the Antebellum South." *Subject Interests*: Female slaves

Michael Shirley, Asst. Prof., History, Rhodes College, — *Research Description(s)*: "From Congregation Town to Industrial City: Industrialization, Class, and Culture in Nineteenth-Century Winston and Salem, North Carolina." "Society and Culture in the Yadkin River Valley, North Carolina, 1760-1860." *Subject Interests*: Community culture; Economic transformation; Textile manufacturing; Tobacco manufacturing; Labor; Household economy; Industrialization; Artisans; Mill workers; Workers' protests

William R. Snell, Prof., History, Lee College — *Research Description(s)*: "Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, 1915-1930 and Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee, 1915-1930." *Subject Interests*: Indian Slaves in Colonial South Carolina; Ku Klux Klan, AL, 1915-1930; Ku Klux Klan, TN, 1915-1930

Steven Stowe, Assoc. Prof., History, Indiana U. — *Research Description(s)*: "Southern Physicians and the Social History of Medical Care, 1800-1880." "Medical Biography and Medical Caring: Burdens of Illness and Personal Narratives in the Old South." *Subject Interests*: Physicians; Medicine; Medical education; Medical autobiography; Illness — biography and autobiography; Illness and care-giving; Illness, gender and race

Charles S. Watson, Prof., English, U. of Alabama — *Research Description(s)*: "Paul Green."

George-Anne Willard, Prof., History, Louisburg College — *Research Description(s)*: "Public School Consolidation in N. C."

(1920s)." *Subject Interests*: N. C. Public Education; Progressive Era in N. C.

Robert H. Zieger, Prof., History, U. of Florida — *Research Description(s)*: "Organized Labor in the 20th Century South,' a collection of essays I am editing, to be published by Univ. of Tenn. Press, 1991. My contribution to this collection is 'Textile Workers and Historians.' I have submitted another essay on 20th Century textile workers, title 'From Primordial Folk to Redundant Workers: Southern Textile Workers and Social Observers, 1920-1990,' for separate publication." *Subject Interests*: Labor; Workers; Textile workers; Labor historiography; Southern social/labor history. □

Student Research in the Southern Historical Collection

*by Richard Shrader and John White,
Public Service Archivists*

Because scholarship resulting in publication tends to draw most of the attention of an academic community, unpublished class papers, theses and dissertations are often overlooked as contributions to the understanding of our past. Such student projects not only offer opportunities for testing theories and assumptions against facts, but also encourage the pursuit of studies which may result in publications and a new focus or methodology.

The nine-million item Southern Historical Collection provides ample, primary materials for students to explore their interests and develop their skills in reaching personal and academic goals. Although research opportunities at the SHC for classes and groups have not been adequately exploited, certain professors and teachers have arranged with the Collection's Public Service Section for group orientations and have assigned papers or written exercises around topics identified in Collection holdings. Most of the participants in these projects have been members of graduate and undergraduate history or English classes, but other groups have found their way to the SHC as well. The following samples highlight the activities of these groups. As the list suggests, the staff welcomes off-campus as well as campus classes and classes at every level. Staff members also are delighted to help individual students, and they too are coming in increasing numbers.

Several of the students listed in the Individual Student Research section also drew upon the resources of University Archives, another component of the Manuscript department.

Student Group Research, 1989-1990

<i>Course Name and Topic</i>	<i>Institution/Status</i>	<i>Subject of Research</i>
History 67, NC History Since 1865	UNC-Chapel Hill/Undergrad.	History of UNC-Chapel Hill
History 168, Women in the South	UNC-Chapel Hill/Undergrad.-Grad.	Women interviewed by the Southern Oral History Program
History 180, Colloquium in Slavery	Emory Henry/Undergrad.	American Slave Experience
History 200, Graduate Studies in History	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	Various
English 298, Bibliography and Methodology	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	Textual Criticism in Paul Green Papers
English 383, Seminar in the American Novel	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	The Writings of Walker Percy and John Barth
Afro-American Studies 174, Key Issues in African and Afro-American Linkages	UNC-Chapel Hill/Undergrad.-Grad	Various
American History	Chapel Hill High/Honors Class for Gifted Seniors	Slavery and Civil War
Talent Identification Program	Duke Univ./Gifted 7th Graders	Various

In addition to such groups, individual students from both inside and outside the local university community have utilized the Southern Historical Collection to further their research. We anticipate that many of these young people will develop into future scholars of the South. The following sample illustrates the scope of their endeavors.

Individual Student Research, 1990

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution/Status</i>	<i>Subject of Research</i>
Laura Almo	Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley/Undergrad.	Southern Race Relations
Winston Atkins	Univ. of Texas/Grad.	Southern Papermaking
Jane Becker	Boston Univ./Grad.	Olive Dame Campbell (folklorist and educator)
Emily Bingham	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	Antebellum Intellectuals
Jennifer Brooks	Univ. of Tennessee/Grad.	New South Industrial Recruitment in Tennessee

Robert DeRosset	UNC-Chapel Hill/ Undergrad	St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington, N.C.
Tim Ezzell	Univ. of Tennessee/Grad.	Prostitution in Occupied Cities during the Civil War
Katie Fleissner	UNC-Chapel Hill/ Undergrad.	History of Ackland Art Museum at UNC-CH
Jim Fleming	Georgia Southern/Grad.	Cherokee Education
Aaron Fogleman	Univ. of Michigan/Grad.	German Immigration to North Carolina
Bruce Fort	Univ. of Virginia/Grad.	Communications in the South, 1870s-1930s
Sally Hadden	Harvard/Grad.	Slave Patrols
Robert Hall	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	Slavery and the Church
Robert Holcomb	East Carolina Univ./Grad.	Design and Construction of Confederate Navy Warships
Mary Johnson	Emory Univ./Grad.	Elite White Women in the South after the Civil War
Hannah Joyner	UNC-Chapel Hill/Grad.	Theodosia Alston (of SC planter family; wife of Aaron Burr)
John Lomax	UNC-Chapel Hill/ Undergrad.	History of Long-Range Planning at UNC-CH
Joshua McKaughan	UNC-Greensboro/Grad.	North Carolina Backcountry, 1753-1775
Mike Milligan	Univ. of Virginia/Grad.	Howard Odum (UNC-CH sociologist and regionalist)
Patricia Minter	Univ. of Virginia/Grad.	Codification of Jim Crow Railroad Cars, 1865-1910
Margaret Olson	Univ. of Kentucky/Grad.	Development of the Great Smokey Mountain National Park
Carl Pruitt	Georgetown (Ky) Coll./ Undergrad	Fort Fisher (near Wilmington, N.C., important in Civil War)
Locke Raper	UNC-Chapel Hill/ Undergrad.	Richardson-Vick Corp.
Roger Robins	Duke Univ./Grad.	Religion in Student Life during Early Years at UNC
Heather Streets	Duke Univ./Undergrad.	Confederate White Women in the Piedmont Area
Diane Stubbins	Univ. of Florida/Grad.	Women and Education Reform, 1900-1920
Kirsten Wood	Princeton Univ./Undergrad.	Wives of Southern Politicians, 1830-1860

The Southern Studies Concentration within the American Studies Curriculum

by Townsend Ludington, Chair, American Studies Curriculum

For many years the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has offered undergraduates the possibility of taking a concentration in Southern Studies within the American Studies Curriculum. The degree earned is in American Studies, but the concentration allows students to take a number of courses specifically about Southern culture, a field in which the University has great strengths among its faculty and in its research collections, the Southern Historical Collection being but one example of the latter.

As Freshmen or Sophmores students take an introductory course in American history. During their last two years they then take three seminars in American Studies, which are not necessarily about Southern culture, but are about aspects of American culture and are likely to include material about the South. In the fall of 1990, for example, William Bamburger, a professional photographer, is offering a seminar entitled "American Communities: A Photographic Approach." After studying the work of such photographers as Walker Evans and Eudora Welty, the students produce a photographic documentary of their own about a community in the region. Another example is "Southern Autobiographies," which will be offered by Professor Fred Hobson in the spring semester of 1992.

In addition to the seminars students take a course in Southern literature, two courses in the history of the South, a social science course (anthropology, geography, political science, or sociology) concentrating on the South, and a course in African-American culture. They must also take what the University terms "Perspectives" courses, and these may — should, if possible — relate to the Southern Studies concentration. Finally, a student

with a cumulative point average of 3.2 or better (on a 4.0 scale) may do two semesters of independent work leading to Honors or Highest Honors for a thesis written under the direction of a faculty member.

The concentration, then, would seem to be adequate for undergraduates if they choose it. In the past, however, few students have done so, and the chief reason would seem to be that too little attention has been given to creating coordinated, inter- and multi-disciplinary opportunities for the study of Southern culture at Chapel Hill. Now that is changing; faculty members are investigating the possibilities of interdisciplinary graduate work in the field, and as that becomes more visible, undergraduates will turn to the study of their own culture. When faculty — identified as part of a core program — work consistently in such an initiative, people take notice, the word spreads, and the program develops. There is every reason to believe that Southern Studies will become a still more vital part of undergraduate — and graduate — education at Chapel Hill. □

Coordinating Committee

- Charles Zug, III, English and Curriculum in Folklore, Chair
- Glenn Hinson, Anthropology and Curriculum in Folklore
- Beverly Long, Speech Communication
- Vincas Steponaitis, Anthropology
- Harry Watson, History
- Judith Wegner, Law

William Powell
Dept. of History
CB# 3195
CAMPUS